

ARMY

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AND VOLUNTEER
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

The Sharps pistol was invented by Christian Sharps. After several hundred thousand .23 and .30 calibre pistols were made and sold (these pistols were all made with grass or gun metal frames), the inventor conceived the idea of doing something better, and, after several years and after a large expenditure of money and labor, produced a pistol more compact, yet of much larger calibre. To do this he abandoned the brass frame, making the pistol, wrought throughout and of the very best material and workmanship. The above cut represents the pistol, and is the exact size. It occupies less room in the pocket than any so large calibre pistol ever made. Shortly after this new pistol came out, Mr. Sharps died; the manufacture ceased, and the factory, etc., were sold. B. Kittredge and Co. bought the entire product of this pistol. We call it Sharps' Triumph. We claim for it compactness, strong shooting and simplicity. It has all the advantages of the cylinder pistols, and shoots with greater penetration, there being no power lost by the escape, as in a cylinder pistol, between the barrel and cylinder. It is very durable, there being but few parts, strong and thoroughly well made. We have never seen a frame broken or barrel burst out of over 15,000 sold by us. We have a few hundred left which we propose to sell at \$5.50 for wood handle and plated frame; 30 cents extra if full plate; \$1.50 extra for ivory handle. And we propose, further, to deliver the pistol free if within 1,200 miles; 25 cents extra over 1,200 in the United States. Send us post-office order, and the pistol will come to you without charge.

PRICE LIST FOR OTHER PISTOLS.

Colt's New Line.	Price.	Ivory Extra.	Pearl Extra.	Nick'l Extra.
.23 Little Colt.....	\$5 25	\$1 50	\$3 00	50 cts.
.30 Pony Colt.....	9 00	1 50	3 00	80 cts.
.32 Ladies Colt.....	9 50	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.38 Pet Colt.....	10 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.41 Big Colt.....	11 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.

.45 Army Peacemaker, \$17.00; extra for ivory, \$5.00; with nickel plating, \$1.50; Carbine Breech, \$5 extra. We have a lot of Peacemakers, *Army finish*, .45 regular; useful weapons, but rejected for Army use. Price, \$13.00.

There is still left a good assortment of Colt's Old Line .44 Army, \$12.50; .41 House, \$7.50; .38 New Pocket, \$8.00; .38 Police, \$13; for Loose Ammunition, Army, \$10.00; Navy, \$10.00, etc., etc. Cooper's Self and Thumb Cocking, \$6.00. This pistol is all forged and wrought and best work.

We also offer Smith and Wesson, No. 1, at \$7.00; \$1.50 for ivory, 60 cents for nickel.

Smith & Wesson, No. 3, or Army, \$17; Nickel, \$1.50. .32 Terror, \$6.50; Bull-dog, .38, \$7.00; Swamp Angel, .41, \$7.50; Sharp's 2 1/2, with forged frame, a good, compact arm and very strong shooting, at \$5.50; full plate, \$6.00; ivory, \$7.50. We are also, to meet all demands, obliged to keep the

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,

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AGENTS FOR THE COLT ARMS CO.,

166 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.
Descriptive Pistol Price List.

SHARPS' TRIUMPH, (2 1-2).



.32 CARTRIDGE.

The Cuts are the exact
Size of the Pistol and Cartridge.

POOR PISTOLS,

by which we mean poorly-made pistols with cast-iron or brass frames, and we are sorry to say that consumers are often induced to buy these, believing them to be good arms. A little reflection will enable most consumers to understand how little it costs to make a pistol with a cast-iron frame, compared to producing an arm by first forging and then working out the metal. With this warning we have to add that our business, as merchants, is to keep what is called for, and we have for sale a long list, among them Alert, Favorite, Little Joker, Creedmoor, Defiance, Centennial, Petrel, Trojan, Blue Jacket, Whitney, Buffalo Bill, Captain Jack, Spit Fire, at from \$2.25 to \$3.75 each. Nickel plate, each 40 cents extra. Also, Standard. These are pistols with cast frames, but made in imitation of the beautifully wrought Smith and Wesson. Standard .23, \$5.75; Standard .30, \$6.50; Standard .32, \$7.50.

Then a recently-produced pistol known as "Hood's" .38 calibre, \$6.75; Hood's .41 calibre, \$7.25. The best we can say of these pistols is that they are made with cast-iron frames, and are counterfeits of the Colt's New Line. We say counterfeits, because saying that they are in imitation does not express what we mean.



They are beyond all question intended to be sold to the unwary, as if they were of the quality of the beautifully-made forged and wrought Colt's New Line. We endeavor to describe them so that consumers will detect them when they are offered.

Several of the names used with the cast-iron pistols are aliases; that is, a pistol is "run" for a time with one name, until the arm is known, and then a new name is put upon them, and so on. This is true of several of the names above. The only safe course is to insist upon having only forged and

wrought frames, and the best of these are Colt's and Smith and Wesson's.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, insist upon having .23, .30, .38 and .41 long. These sizes short are intended for pistols with cast-iron frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring cast-iron pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that cast-iron may stand it; but it destroys the penetration.

We repeat to you, that in order to put all our customers on one footing, we will for the present deliver all the above pistols free of charge for delivery. On receipt of money or post-office order the arm will come to you.

For further details see future issues of this paper.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY

NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/age.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/age.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
Adams, s.....	3rd	6	650	Comdr. J. W. Philip.....	Norfolk.	Nina, s.....	4th	*4	306	Mate J. H. Brown.....	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.
ALAZ, screw.....	4th	12	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.....	N. A. Station, Port Royal.	Omaha, screw.....	2nd			Capt. Edw. Simpson.....	Pac. Station, Payta, Peru.
Alaska, s.....	2nd	12	1122	Brooklyn.		Onward, s.....	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.....	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.....	Asiatic Station.	Ossipee, s.....	3rd	6	828	Comdr. S. L. Breesee.....	Hampton Roads.
Alarm, s.....	4th	1	400	Lieut. A. H. Faine.....	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. W. Goodwin.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Ashuelot, paddle.....	3rd	6	766	Comdr. R. F. Smith (ord.)	Asiatic Station, Chefoo.	Pavane, s.....	3rd	2	572	Boatswain C. E. Hawkins.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
CANONICUS, s.....	4th	22	530	Comdr. C. A. Babcock.....	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palo, s.....	4th	*6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker	Asiatic Sta., Tientsin.
CATSKILL, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. L. Chenery.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Pennacola, s.....	2nd	23	3000	Capt. John Irwin.....	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., At sea.
Colorado, s.....	1st	46	3033	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.....	Shore Sta., New York.	Phlox, s.....	4th	2	517	Mate Benj. G. Perry.....	Tug, Annapolis, Md.
Constellation, s.....	3rd	10	1236	Annapolis.		Plymouth, s.....	2nd	19	1123	Capt. Edward Barrett.....	Philadelphia.
Dale, s.....	3rd	8	320	Annapolis, Naval Academy.		Powhatan, paddle.....	3rd	17	1123	Capt. John H. Russell.....	Norfolk.
Despatch, s.....	4th	4	730	Comdr. Robert Boyd.....	Portsmouth, N. H.	Potomac, s.....	3rd	23	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
DICTATOR, s.....	2nd	2	1750	Captain Aaron W. Weaver.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Rescue, s.....	4th	11	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.....	Fire Tug, Washington.
Essex, s.....	3rd	6	615	Comdr. W. S. Schley.....	Boston.	Richmond, s.....	2nd	14	3000	Lt.-Or. H. L. Johnson.....	Valparaiso, Ordered Home.
Franklin, s.....	1st	20	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.....	En route to New York.	Rio Bravo, s.....	2nd			Lt.-Or. H. L. Johnson.....	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Frolic, s.....	4th	8	614	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.....	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.	SAUGUS, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. W. H. Webb.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Gattysburg, p.....	2nd	*2	518	Lt.-Comdr. H. H. Goringe.	Surveying.	Santos, s.....	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Hartford, s.....	2nd	18	3000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.....	Hampton Roads.	Shawmut, s.....	3rd	3	410	Comdr. G. C. Wilts.....	N. A. Sta., New York.
Huron, s.....	3rd	4	450	Comdr. Geo. P. Ryan.....	N. A. Sta., Cruising.	St. Louis, s.....	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Independence, s.....	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Patterson.....	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	St. Marys, s.....	3rd	16	766	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.....	School Ship, New York.
Intrepid, s.....	4th	—	330	Lieut. T. T. Wood.....	Torpedo boat, New York.	Swatara, s.....	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.....	New York.
Jamestown, s.....	3rd	16	898	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.....	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	Tallapoosa, p.....	4th	*2	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.....	Spec. Serv., N. A. Coast.
Keararge, s.....	3rd	6	605	Comdr. F. V. McNam.....	Asiatic Sta., Vladivostock.	Tennessee, s.....	2nd	23	3135	Capt. Jonathan Young.....	Asiatic Sta., Chefoo.
Lackawanna, s.....	10	1026	Captain James A. Greer.....	Swatara Is.	Vandalla, s.....	4th	6	910	Comdr. Henry B. Robeson.....	En route to European Station.	
LEHIGH, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. Chas. T. Hutchins.....	Port Royal, S. C.	Wabash, s.....	1st	45	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler.....	Receiving-ship, Boston.
MARHOUAT, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Worcester, s.....	2nd	15	3000	Captain W. W. Queen.....	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
MANHATTAN, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. J. A. Chesney.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Wyandotte, s.....	4th	2	550	Lieut. T. C. Terrell.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Marion, s.....	3rd	8	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.....	European Station, Genoa.	Yantic, s.....	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Wm. Whitehead.....	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
Michigan, p.....	3rd	*8	450	Comdr. C. H. Cushman.....	Spec. Serv., Erie.						
Minnesota, s.....	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.....	Flag-s., New York.						
Monongahela, s.....	2nd	11	960	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.....	Baltimore.						
MONTAUK, s.....	4th	2	496	Lieut. W. A. Morgan.....	Norfolk.						
Monocacy, p.....	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyffe.....	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai, China.						
New Hampshire.....	2nd	15	3600	Commodore J. M. B. Clitz.....	Port Royal.						

* Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in SMALL CAPS. Wooden sailing vessels in Italics.



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things of earth.

When one is rid of fatigue and weariness and can
bear with tedious visitors and commonplace remarks,
and when left to his own reflections he finds himself
amid a Society of Phantoms and visions suited to his
mind.

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[CONVENED AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

JANUARY 20, 1876,

Army officers wishing instructions in
setting Cavalry shoes and shoeing with-
out fire, are requested to send for new
pamphlets of instructions issued free of
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This new Truss is
worn with perfect
comfort night and
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every motion of the
body, retaining rupture
under the hardest
exercise or severest
strain until perma-
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A GREAT OBJECTION TO LOADING PAPER
SHELLS FOR BREACH LOADING
SHOT GUNS REMOVED.

A Drop of
Spalding's Prepared Glue,

Put on the rim of the wad, which is placed on
top of the shot, will cause the wad to adhere
firmly to the inside of the shell.

It will not become displaced by jarring when
carried in your pockets or game bag.

The loading of the shells will not hereafter
require any apparatus to crease or ream the
shell to secure the top wad from moving, and the
shot always being compact between the top wad
and the wad over the powder, keeps the cartridge
in perfect form to fill the chamber, thus prevent-
ing the shot from starting and preventing the
gun from bursting or producing a recoil.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is used COLD,
being chemically held in solution, and is
ALWAYS READY for use.
Price 25 cents per bottle with brush.
Sold everywhere by Druggists and General
Storekeepers.

**PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUP-
PLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER
THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU
OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and
other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1877, will be received at this
Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Novem-
ber 16, 1876, at which time the bids will be
opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief
of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy
Department, Washington," and must be indorsed
"Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that
they may be distinguished from ordinary busi-
ness letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening
of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several
yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes
for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard
for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties
deal in and intend to bid for, together with in-
structions to bidders, giving the forms of pro-
posal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guaran-
tees, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished
to such persons as desire to bid, on application
to the Commandants of the respective Navy
Yards, and those of all the yards on application
to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the
purchasing Paymaster for each Station, will have
a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for
examination only, in order that persons who in-
tend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to
make application for any of the classes of those
yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class,
but the Department reserves the right to reduce
the whole class, should the interest of the Gov-
ernment require it, before the execution of the
contract. All applications for information, or
for the examination of samples, must be made to
the Commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties
who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of,
the articles they offer to furnish. The guaranties
must be certified by the Collector of Internal
Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who
makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee
required by law, the Navy Department, however,
reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or
any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of section 3722 of the Revised
Statutes, the offer of any person who, as principal
or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous
contract with the Navy Department will not be
received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to
sign the contract, and their responsibility must
be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy De-
partment.

An additional security twenty per centum will
be withheld from the amount of the bills until
the contracts shall have been completed, and
eighty per centum of the amount of each bill,
approved in triplicate by the Commandants of
the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-
master of the station designated in the contract,
or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the
station nearest the yard where the goods are
delivered, within ten days after the warrant for
the same shall have been passed by the Secretary
of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and
designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 13, White Pine
Plank, Boards; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 22,
Cypress, Cedar; No. 24, White Oak Staves and
Headings; No. 25, Lignumvite; No. 33, Steel;
No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut
Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc;
No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron;
No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files;
No. 51, Angers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores;
No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54,
Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc
Paint; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59,
Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine;
No. 63, Spermac, and Vard Oil; No. 64, Tallow,
Starch; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69,
Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering;
No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73,
Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Rosin,
Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Pack-
ing; No. 78, Leather; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89,
Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers,
required at the respective navy yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Nos. 16, 25, 39, 43, 48, 50, 54, 58, 60, 63, 65, 69, 70,
73, 74, 88.

BOSTON.
Nos. 35, 38, 39, 42, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58,
59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78.

NEW YORK.
Nos. 22, 42, 43, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 75.

LEAGUE ISLAND.
Nos. 25, 38, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 60, 63, 64,
68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 77, 78, 88.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 22, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59,
60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 22, 25, 35, 39, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58,
59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 16, 24, 35, 42, 43, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58,
59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 78.

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LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Boston, Mass.

U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE.

October 23, 1876.

For the purpose of submitting for examination
and test to a Board appointed by the Navy De-
partment with the view of establishing a stand-
ard Hose for use in the United States Navy,
manufacturers of Cotton, Canvas, Rubber-Lined
Hose are hereby invited to deliver in this Navy
Yard, by the 1st of November next, free of any
expense to the Government, specimens of said
hose, in lengths of twenty-five (25) feet each,
with couplings of Work's patent attached. Each
specimen must bear the name of the manufac-
turer, with cost of same per foot, including, also,
cost of couplings. **JOHN C. FEBIGER,**
Commodore U. S. N., Commandant.

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GOODS.

Hardware, China, Glass, and Crockery.—Dinner,
Tea, and Toilet Sets.—Iron, Tin, and
Copper Ware.—Cooking Utensils.
—Silverware.—Cutlery.

New, elegant, and useful goods for your house,
camp and table, at very attractive prices, at

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Goods carefully packed in strong cases and
shipped free of extra charge.

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and Photographs of Celebrities. Photo-Lantern
Slides a specialty. Manufacturers of Photo-
graphic Materials. Awarded First Premium at
Vienna Exposition.

LAST CHANCE.
Buy YOUR Tickets
NOW!!

Drawing Positively
Thursday, Nov. 30th,
Or Money Refunded.

A Fortune for only \$12.

KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION CO.,
Authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Le-
gisature, for the benefit of the PUBLIC

SCHOOLS OF FRANKFORT, will have the first
of their series of Grand Drawings at MAJOR
HALL, in the CITY OF FRANKFORT, KY.,
Thursday, Nov. 30, 1876, on which occasion they
will distribute to the ticket holders the immense
sum of

\$600,000.

Thos. P. Porter, ex-Gov. Kentucky, Gen. Mangr.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	.....	\$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	.....	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	.....	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	.....	30,000
One Grand Cash Gift	.....	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	.....	5,000
50 Cash Gifts of \$1,000 each	.....	50,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	.....	50,000
100 Cash Gifts of 400 each	.....	40,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	.....	30,000
200 Cash Gifts of 200 each	.....	40,000
600 Cash Gifts of 100 each	.....	60,000
10,000 Cash Gifts of 12 each	.....	120,000
Total, 11,156 Gifts, All Cash	.....	600,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, \$13; Halves, \$6; Quarters, \$3;
9 Tickets, \$100; 27 Tickets, \$300; 40 Tickets,
\$500; 95 Tickets, \$1,000; 100,000 Tickets at \$12
each.

The Hon. E. H. Taylor, Mayor of Frank-
fort, the entire Board of City Councilmen, the
Hon. Alvin Duval, late Chief Justice of Ken-
tucky, and other distinguished citizens, together
with such other disinterested persons as the
ticket-holders present may designate, will su-
perintend the drawing. The payment of gifts to
owners of prize tickets is assured. A bond, with
heavy penalty and approved security, has been
executed to the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
which is now on record in Clerk's Office of
County Court at Frankfort, subject to inspection of
any one. This is a new feature, and will abso-
lutely secure the payment of gifts.

Remittances can be made by Express, Draft,
Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter,
made payable to KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBU-
TION COMPANY.

All communications, orders for Tickets and
applications for Agencies, should be addressed to

HON. THOS. P. PORTER, Gen'l Manager,
Frankfort, Ky.
Or to G. W. BARROW & CO., Gen. Eastern Agents,
710 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President and Commander-in-Chief.
J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General H. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry.
Headquarters, in the field.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-Gen. John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Load, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

District of the Black Hills.—Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry:
Headquarters Red Cloud Agency, D. P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angur:
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

District of Baton Rouge.—Lieut.-Col. John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry, Commanding: Headquarters, Baton Rouge Barracks, La.
Second Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Infantry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Colonel Thos. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kantz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Inf., Supt. Hdqrs. New York.
First Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, 23d Infantry, A. A. G.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. R.

Major ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, 4th Inf., Commanding Depot.
Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon T. F. Azzell, U. S. A.
Capt. E. G. Bush, 10th Inf.

First Lieut. M. Barber, 16th Inf.
First Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. C. Bird, 23d Inf.
First Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Inf.

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Stelgers, U. S. A.
DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. YARD, 20th Inf., Commanding Depot.
Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.
First Lieut. D. M. Lee, 6th Inf.

First Lieut. J. E. Quantin, 14th Inf.
First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.

First Lieut. D. Robinson, 7th Inf.
RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. Saml. Ovenshine, 5th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st., Capt. Wm. F. Drum, 2d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., Spaulding's Exchange Bld'g., Capt. Wm. H. Powell, 4th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 219 Randolph st., Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142-144 Seneca st., Capt. J. T. McGinness, 13th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 17-19 W. Washington street, 1st Lt. W. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.
Jersey City, N. J., 13 Montgomery st., Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st., Capt. R. L. Morris, 18th Inf.
New York City, 109 West street, Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 78½ Cherry st., 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D. C., 1710 Pennsylvania Ave., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, 1876.

General Orders No. 103. (Concluded).

IV. RETIRED.

With the retired pay of Brig.-Gen., in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 10, 1876.

Col. Clement A. Finley, U. S. Army, retired—to date from July 10, 1876.

With the retired pay of Colonel, in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1876.

Capt. Albert W. Preston, U. S. Army, retired—to date from July 25, 1876.

V. CASUALTIES.

Declined.—By Second Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry—the appointment, by transfer, of second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 26, 1876; by Second Lieut. G. O. Eaton, 5th Cavalry—the appointment, by transfer, of second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 26, 1876; by Second Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry—the appointment, by transfer, of second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 26, 1876.

Revoked.—The appointment, by transfer, of Second Lieut. H. G. Sichel, Jr., 14th Infantry, to be second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, July 28, 1876; the appointment, by transfer, of Second Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 25th Infantry, to be second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, July 28, 1876.

Cancelled.—The appointment of Theodore H. Eckerson, to be second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, Aug. 15, 1876.

Resigned (9). Died (9). Dismissed (2).

G. O. 105, H. Q. A., Oct. 21, 1876.

So much of G. O. 84, Aug. 16, 1876, as suspends, so far as the Division of the Missouri is concerned, the provisions of G. O. 126, Nov. 20, 1874, is, except as to enlistments for Cavalry, revoked; and there will be no enlistments made by company officers or at posts, for the Artillery or Infantry, unless special authority is given in each case by the Adjutant-General of the Army. The application in such case must bear evidence of the known good character of the man recommended for enlistment. Non-commissioned officers, and other meritorious soldiers, may be re-enlisted at the posts where they may be stationed, on the expiration of their present term of enlistment. In making enlistments for the Cavalry, care must be taken to see that recruits fulfill the requirements as to standard published in G. O. 84, of 1876. All recruiting at General Service depots and rendezvous, except for Cavalry, is suspended until further orders.

G. O. 12, DEPT. TEXAS, Oct. 2, 1876.

Hereafter, commanding officers of posts will not allow Government transportation to leave their posts for the purpose of going to rail or stage terminal unless authority is obtained from these Headquarters, excepting in cases of paymasters on their own application, to signal officers as provided for in circular orders from these Headquarters, and that necessary for pursuit of deserters as far as may be deemed necessary; the term transportation includes ambulances. Post commanders will be held strictly responsible that this order is complied with.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Major J. G. Chandler, Q. M., will report in person to C. O. Dept. of South (S. O. Oct. 16, W. D.)

A. Surg. H. G. Burton, to duty as post surgeon at Camp Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 122, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. R. Gale from duty at Fort McKavett, Tex., to Ft. Concho, Tex., for duty (S. O. 183, D. T.)

Major C. A. Reynolds, Q. M., to duty as Chief Q. M. of the Department, relieving Major J. G. Chandler, Q. M. (G. O. 36, D. A.)

Surg. W. H. Forwood will report to the C. O. Dept. of the South for duty (S. O. Oct. 21, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. W. Barbour will report to C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty (S. O. 217, D. M.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. A. K. Long, C. S., will report to the Com. Gen. of Sub. in Washington, for temporary duty (S. O. Oct. 16, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin will continue to act under the orders of the Q. M. Gen., in command of the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., in the investigation of claims, and as Disbursing Agent at Louisville, Ky. (S. O., Oct. 16, W. D.)

A. Surg. M. E. Taylor, member G. C.-M. Baton Rouge Bks., La., Oct. 23 (S. O. 200, D. G.)

A. Surg. H. M. Cronkhite, member G. C.-M. Camp Verde, A. T. (S. O. 121, D. A.)

Major H. C. Wood will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., on public business (S. O. 132, D. C.)

Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T., on public business (S. O. 132, D. C.)

A. Surg. H. O. Paulding, member G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 131, D. D.)

Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., appointed Inspector of Indian supplies at Kansas City, Mo. (S. O. 212, D. M.)

Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding the Department, will proceed to Fort Lincoln, D. T., to assume command of troops for the field. He will be accompanied by Capt. E. W. Smith, 18th Infantry, A. D. C., A. A. Adj.-Gen., and 2d Lieut. H. P. Walker, 17th Infantry, Acting A. D. C. (S. O. 121, D. D.)

Col. T. H. Ruger, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and such other places in the Dept. as he may find necessary on public service. Capt. J. R. McGinness, Ord. Dept., Chief Ordnance Officer, will accompany him (S. O. 148, D. S.)

Major J. B. M. Potter, P. D., will pay troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, to Oct. 31, 1876. On completion of payments he will proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Lyon and Garland, Col., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to Oct. 31, 1876, making his first payment not later than the 3d proximo (S. O. 214, D. M.)

Major E. H. Brooke, P. D., will proceed to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to Oct. 31, 1876 (S. O. 214, D. M.)

Major D. Taylor, P. D., will proceed to Forts Gib-

son, Sill, and Reno, I. T., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to Oct. 31, 1876 (S. O. 214, D. M.)

Majors J. P. Willard and A. S. Towar, P. D., will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed in the District, except Fort Garland, Col., to Oct. 31, 1876 (S. O. 214, D. M.)

Major T. A. McParlin, Surg., Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., and Capt. F. F. Whitehead, members G. C.-M. Fort Marcy, N. M., Nov. 1 (S. O. 216, D. M.)

Major F. Bridgman, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Chicago and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and Jefferson Bks., Mo., to Oct. 31, 1876, making his first payment not later than the 3d proximo (S. O. 216, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. A. T. Fitch will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty (S. O. 217, D. M.)

Capt. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., will report at once to the C. O. Dept. of South, at Columbia, S. C., for temporary duty (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

A. Surg. C. Ewen, will accompany the battalion of the 3d Artillery, drawn from Forts Hamilton and Wood, N. Y. H. (S. O. 205, M. D. A.)

A. Surg. J. D. Hall, at Fort Independence, will proceed with Battery L, 1st Artillery, to N. Y. City, and accompany the battalion of the 1st and 3d Artillery, drawn from the New England and Lake posts (S. O. 206, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, A. Insp.-Gen. of the Division, will proceed to Forts Mackinac and Brady, Mich. (S. O. 205, M. D. A.)

Surg. J. M. Cuyler, M. D., will inspect the hospitals at the following posts, viz.: Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y. H. (S. O. 205, M. D. A.)

Capt. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., for temporary duty (S. O. 209, M. D. A.)

Capt. C. W. Foster, A. Q. M., will relieve Capt. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., temporarily, of his duties as Chief Q. M., Second Q. M. District, Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O., Oct. 24, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. N. Starr will proceed from Fort D. A. Russell to Fort Sanders, W. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 143, D. P.)

The journey performed by Capt. A. G. Robinson, A. Q. M., in January and February, 1875, from San Antonio, Texas, to Brashear City and New Orleans, La., on business connected with public service, and thence to Fort Brown, Texas (his proper station) is hereby approved (S. O. 120, M. D. M.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Capt. G. A. Hull, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 214, D. M.)

One month, Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Bismarck, D. T. (S. O. 131, D. D.)

A. Surg. J. K. Corson, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., extended ten days (S. O. 207, M. D. A.)

One month, to apply for an extension of ten days, Major C. I. Wilson, P. D. (S. O. 193, D. T.)

REVOKED.

By direction of the President so much of S. O. 182, from this office, as announces the acceptance of the resignation of A. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, to take effect Nov. 10, 1876, is revoked (S. O. Oct. 21, W. D.)

ANNULLED.

The contract of A. A. Surg. S. Phillips, stationed at Fort Worth, Texas—to take effect on the 15th instant (S. O. 190, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. A. T. Fitch, at Fort Riley, Kas. The C. O. of that post will annul the contract of A. A. Surg. L. Hall (S. O. 217, D. M.)

INDIAN SCOUTS.

Following appointments are made in Co. C, Indian scouts: Privates Good-a-goodie, Esk-e-y, Eskin-lule, Archie, and Togo-cho-way, to be sergeants; Privates Palone, Shortley, Es-kin-e-car, and Tah-talta, to be corporals (S. O. 122, D. A.)

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The National Cemeteries in this Department are placed under charge of officers of the Quartermaster's Department as follows: Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., Post Q. M. at Vicksburg, Miss.; Memphis and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., Post Q. M. at Huntsville, Ala.; Baton Rouge and Fort Hudson, La., Post Q. M. at Baton Rouge, La.; Little Rock, Fort Smith and Fayetteville, Ark., Post Q. M. at Little Rock, Ark.; Chalmette, La., Depot Q. M. at New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala., Post Q. M. at Mobile, Ala.; Alexandria, La., Post Q. M. at Pineville, La. (S. O. 199, D. G.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876:

Co. K, 13th Infantry, from Holly Springs, Miss., to Columbus, Miss.

Co. H, 18th Infantry, from Blackville, S. C., to Allendale, S. C.

Co. G, 18th Infantry, from Columbia, S. C., to Newberry, S. C.

Co. D and G, 2d Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Edgeland, S. C.

Headquarters 6th Cavalry, from Camp Lowell, A. T., to Camp Grant, A. T.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, Ft. Vancouver, W. T.; E. L. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwal, I. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks. Cal.

Change of Station.—Col. C. Grover will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty (S. O. 142, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Elliott, extended one year on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 21, W. D.)

Commanding Officer.—Pending the arrival of the colonel of the 1st Cavalry, Major J. Green, the senior officer present, will assume command of the regiment (S. O. 129, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY. Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters Fort Sanders, W. T.; B. E. Fort D. A. Russell; A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D. Fort Steele, W. T.; E. G. H. Fort Ellis, M. T.; I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. Ball, G. L. Tyler, J. N. Wheelan, 1st Lieut. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Lieut. E. J. McClelland, C. B. Schofield, members, and 1st Lieut. W. P. Clark, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY. Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Robinson, Neb.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Major C. H. Carlton, member, G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 141, D. P.)

Promotions.—The following promotions in the 3d Cavalry have been officially announced, viz.: 1st Lieut. J. Lawson, Co. A, to be captain Co. E (both companies in the field), vice Sutorius, dismissed. Capt. Lawson will join his proper company without delay; 2d Lieut. C. Morton, Co. A (in the field), to be 1st lieutenant of the same company, vice Lawson, promoted (S. O. 143, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY. Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B. D. E. Fort M. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. C. H. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.

Rejoin.—Capt. W. O'Connell, to join his company at camp near Camp Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 140, D. P.)

5TH CAVALRY. Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Fort Lyon, C. T.

* Sioux Campaign. Address via Fort Laramie.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. A. B. Bache, with his attendant, to Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 142, D. P.)

TH CAVALRY. Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp on Gila, A. T.

Change of Station.—Headquarters are transferred to Camp Grant, A. T., to which point the field, staff and band will proceed (S. O. 120, D. A.)

Detached Service.—Capt. D. Madden, T. C. Tupper, W. A. Rafferty, 1st Lieut. L. A. Abbott, J. B. Kerr, Adj., members, and 2d Lieut. T. A. Touey, J. A. of G. C.-M. Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 121, D. A.)

Capt. A. Kramer, 2d Lieut. W. H. Carter, members, and 1st Lieut. S. Smith, J. A. of G. C.-M. Camp Verde, A. T. (S. O. 121, D. A.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. J. A. Rucker will proceed to Camp Grant, A. T., and assume command of Co. C, Indian scouts (S. O. 120, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. E. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; B. G. H. K. Fort Rice, D. T.; I. M. Fort Totten, D. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. H. Mahnen, Adj., and Capt. A. P. Caraher, members, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Oct. 23 (S. O. 196, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, to 1st Lieut. W. Stephenson, Ringgold Barracks, Tex. (S. O. 183, D. T.)

Major W. R. Price will apply to Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Mo., for an extension of one month (S. O. 193, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McIlwaine, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. T. C. Davenport, member, G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 214, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. F. Moore, Fort Lyon, C. T. (S. O. 216, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. T. W. Jones to Fort Duncan, Tex., for duty (S. O. 190, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Major G. W. Schofield, member, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Oct. 23 (S. O. 190, D. T.)

2d Lieut. T. W. Jones, J. A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. I, S. O. 190 and 191, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Infantry, relieved (S. O. 191, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. E. Fort Sill, I. T.

Change of Station.—Serg. J. Smith, Battery H, will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and report for duty (S. O. 209, M. D. A.)

Major J. M. Brannan will proceed to Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 209, M. D. A.)

Detached Service.—Major C. L. Best, 1st Artillery, and Major H. G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, will take command of the battalions of their respective regiments which leave New York city for Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 207, M. D. A.)

Co. B (Frank's), at Fort Adams, R. I.; M (Lang-

don's), at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H (Haskin's), at Fort Preble, Maine; I (Graham's), at Fort Warren, Mass.; L (Randol's), at Fort Independence, Mass., and D (Closson's), at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., will proceed, as soon as transportation is furnished, to Columbia, S. C. The regimental commander will at once transfer sixteen men from Light Battery K to Battery B (S. O. 206, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, to 1st Lieut. E. H. Totten, Adj., Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 205, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. A. H. Merrill is further extended ten days (S. O., Oct. 24, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Fort Foote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; G. Lancaster, S. C.; H. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. H. G. Fort Sill, I. T.; J. Fort Dodge, Kan.; A. Aiken, S. C.; M. Marion, S. C.; G. Fort Riley, Kas.; D. Willsborough.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. Stanton will proceed from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for temporary duty with Co. A (S. O. 215, D. M.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Vose is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mississippi Military Institute, Aberdeen, Miss. (S. O., Oct. 24, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y.; M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; D. E. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. L. Smith will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Gibson, I. T., and assume command of the latter post (S. O. 213, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Cos. I (Myrick's), at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; K (Livingston's), at Fort Wood, N. Y.; H. B (McMillan's), at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F (Scott's), at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and H (Kelly's), at Madison Barracks, N. Y., will proceed, as soon as transportation is furnished, to Columbia, S. C. The regimental commander will at once transfer thirteen men from Light Battery C to Battery I, and the same number from the Light Battery to Battery K (S. O. 206, M. D. A.)

Transfers.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned the following transfers in the 3d Artillery are announced: 2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, from Battery K to Battery E; 2d Lieut. W. E. Birkheimer, from Battery E to Battery K (S. O., Oct. 20, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. Fredrick, Cal.; L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. F. H. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

Detached Service.—By direction of the President, 1st Lieut. J. Garrard is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. J. Garrard, extended two months (S. O., Oct. 19, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Tampa; E. Blackville, S. C.

Stoppage.—By direction of the Secretary of War, stoppage will be made against the pay of Capt. J. R. Brinckle, for the amounts for which he is responsible to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments; the balance of the pay not required to be retained to cover his deficiencies may be paid to Capt. Brinckle (S. O., Oct. 16, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. Ft. Rice; C. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Capt. K. Bates, member, G. C.-M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. T. M. Tolman, Fort Sully, D. T., to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 131, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. E. H. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; C. Aiken, S. C.; D. G. Edgefield, S. C.

Change of Station.—Cos. D and G will proceed to Edgefield, S. C., and encamp at that place (S. O. 148, D. S.)

As soon as the public property at Lebanon, Ky., has been disposed of, 2d Lieut. R. T. Earle, with detachment of Co. K, will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 150, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and E. Holly Springs, Miss.; F. Jackson Barracks, La.; H. Natchitoches; D. St. Martinsville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge; A. La.; F. McComb City, Miss.; A. Macon, Miss.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke will proceed to New Orleans, La., on public business, and, on completion thereof, will return to his station at Baton Rouge (S. O. 198, D. G.)

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke, Capt. G. E. Head, 1st Lieut. W. Gerlach, members, and 2d Lieut. F. W. Roe, J. A. of G. C.-M. Baton Rouge Barracks, La., Oct. 23 (S. O. 200, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. D. Parker, extended one month (S. O., Oct. 23, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; B. E. Fort Reno, W. T.; C. D. F. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer will report to C. O., Fort Fred. Steele, for duty with his company (S. O. 142, D. P.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. L. A. Lovering, member, G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 140, D. P.)

Capt. W. H. Bisbee, member, G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 141, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, W. T.; A. D. Fort Reno, I. T.

Detached Service.—Par. 2, S. O. 213, is revoked, and 2d Lieut. G. P. Borden will remain on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders (S. O. 213, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T., to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 131, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. D. L. Craft will report to C. O. of Fort Stevenson for duty with Co. K (S. O. 132, D. D.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, A. D. C., to duty as A. A. Q. M. at this station and Depot Q. M. in St. Paul (S. O. 132, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Major O. H. Moore will proceed from Fort Buford, D. T., to St. Paul, Minn., on public business (S. O. 132, D. D.)

Capt. J. S. Poland, member, G. C.-M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

Col. W. B. Hazen, Capt. W. W. Sanders, T. Britton, D. H. Murdock, 1st Lieut. N. Bronson, 2d Lieut. G. B. Walker, A. L. Wagner, B. A. Byrne, members, and 1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Adj., J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Major O. H. Moore, Fort Buford, D. T., to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 132, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. W. Benham and Lieut. W. Quinton, members, G. C.-M. Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

Capt. C. C. Rawn, H. B. Freeman, T. S. Kirtland, J. M. J. Sanno, W. Logan, 1st Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, 2d Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, C. A. Booth, A. B. Johnson, members, and 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. G. L. Brown, Fort Shaw, M. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 131, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; H. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; I. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; J. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp on Gila, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. Porter and Lieut. G. Winslow, members, G. C.-M. Camp Verde, A. T. (S. O. 121, D. A.)

Capt. A. T. Smith, member, G. C.-M. Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 121, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. Fort Reno, W. T.

* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn to Fort Duncan, Tex., for duty (S. O. 190, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Col. H. B. Clitz, 2d Lieut. D. F. Stiles, members, and Capt. J. N. Craig, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Oct. 23 (S. O. 190, D. T.)

Capt. E. E. Sellers, member, G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. I, S. O. 190, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. A. P. Caraher, 8th Cavalry, relieved (S. O. 191, D. T.)

To Join.—Capt. J. B. Parke will return to his post (S. O. 190, D. T.)

1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson, Adj., will return to his post, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 192, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. ordered to D. Dakota; C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Conrad, G. L. Cholsy, E. C. Gilbreath, 1st Lieut. A. L. Myer, members, G. C.-M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to 2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to apply for extension of four months (S. O. 131, D. D.)

One month, to Capt. C. A. Wilkoff, Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 131, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. A. D. Nelson, Saint Paul, Minn., extended one month (S. O. 119, M. D. M.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. Clinton, La.; G. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.; I. Monroe, La.; K. Columbus, Miss.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. E. De Courcy will report to the Secretary of War in Washington (S. O., Oct. 24, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. and K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; D. G. Camp Robinson, Utah.

* Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Col. J. E. Smith and 2d Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, members, G. C.-M. Camp Douglas, U. T. (S. O. 140, D. P.)

Major M. Bryant and Capt. G. S. Carpenter, members, G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 141, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. R. A. Lovell, Camp Robinson, Neb., and extended for ten days, is further extended twenty days (S. O. 120, M. D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. S. S. Page, member, G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 214, D. M.)

1st Lieut. M. P. Buflum, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M., by S. O. 6, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 214, D. M.)

1st Lieuts. T. Blair, G. A. Cornish, members, and Capt. C. McParlin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Marcy, N. M., Nov. 1 (S. O. 216, D. M.)

Relieved.—Capt. J. Stewart, from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M., by S. O. 6, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 214, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and G. M. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; E. Mobile, Ala.; B. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; D. Livingston, Ala.; K. Huntsville, Ala.; H. Monroe, La.; A. Aberdeen, Minn.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, Adjt., will take charge of, and conduct to its destination, the detachment of recruits assigned to the company (E), at Mobile, Ala. (S. O. 197, D. G.)

Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, to inspect at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., certain articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 199, D. G.)

Col. G. Pennypacker, Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 1st Lieuts. H. C. Ward, R. Q. M., C. H. Noble, G. H. Palmer, C. R. Tyler, members, and 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Oct. 25 (S. O. 200, D. G.)

2d Lieut. L. C. Allen, member, G. C.-M. Baton Rouge Barracks, La., Oct. 23 (S. O. 200, D. G.)

Rejoin.—After completing the transfer of property for which he is responsible, pertaining to National Cemeteries, 2d Lieut. I. O. Shelby will join his company (S. O. 199, D. G.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. Ft. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. Fort Rice, D. T.; A. C. G. H. Ft. A. Lincoln D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. Collins, Lieuts. D. H. Brush, G. H. Roach, members, G. C.-M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 130, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to 2d Lieut. A. Ogle, Standing Rock Agency, D. T., to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 131, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Edgefield, S. C.; D. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Laurens, S. C.; I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Allendale, S. C.; F. Abbeville, S. C.; G. Newberry, S. C.

Court-martial.—In conformity with the 106th Article of War, the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the case of Capt. M. L. Ogden, 18th Infantry, have been transmitted to the Secretary of War for the action of the President. The following are the President's orders: The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Capt. M. L. Ogden, 18th Infantry, are approved. Upon the recommendation of a majority of the members of the court, the President is pleased to commute the sentence to "a suspension from rank and command for one year on half pay." The sentence as mitigated will be duly executed (G. O. M. O. 164, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; E. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Ft. A. Lincoln; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. N. Coe, 2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau, members, and 1st Lieut. J. Bannister, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 130, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. F. X. Kinzie, extended one month (S. O. 118, M. D. M.)

One month, to Capt. W. Fletcher, Lower Brule Agency, D. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 133, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangell, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. E. R. Theller, now at Fort Boise, will proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and report for duty with his company, G (S. O. 129, D. C.)

Promotion.—Corp. F. Ellerman, Co. F, now at Fort Klamath, Or., will report at Fort Vancouver with a view to his appointment as sergeant-major (S. O. 129, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. F. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort MacInac, Mich.; I. Ft. Gratiot, Mich.

† Sioux Expedition.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. DeW. C. Poole, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T., one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 133, D. D.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and D. G. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hart-suff, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.; C. I. Sidney Bks., Neb.; K. Fort Reno, W. T.; H. Fort Laramie, W. T.

* Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, Capt. J. Henton, 1st Lieut. L. R. Stille, members, and Major A. J. Dallas, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 141, D. P.)

Relieved.—The following named officers of the 23d Infantry, from duty at the stations set opposite their names, and will report at their regimental headquar-

ters, Omaha Barracks, Neb.: 2d Lieut. Lea Febiger, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio (S. O., Oct. 19, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. E. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Change of Station.—C. O. Fort McIntosh, Tex., to place Co. B en route to Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 189, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, member, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Oct. 23 (S. O. 190, D. T.)

2d Lieut. H. Wygant, a witness before G. C.-M. now in session at this place, to report to J.-A. San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 192, D. T.)

Rejoin.—Capt. L. Johnson will return to his proper station, Ringgold Barracks, Tex. (S. O. 191, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, member, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Oct. 23 (S. O. 190, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

2d Lieut. James E. Mackin, 23d Infantry—Dismissed Oct. 18, 1876.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Oct. 24: Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Infantry; Major E. H. Ludington, Asst. Inspector General; Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Infantry; Major E. D. Judd, Paymaster U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson, 3d Infantry; Lieut. J. H. Willard, Engineer Corps; Major R. S. La Motte, 13th Infantry; Capt. Thomas Byrnes, 12th Infantry; Lieut. M. Dolan, U. S. Army; Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry; Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster U. S. Army; Capt. E. D. Baker, Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.; Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 10th Infantry; Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

GEN. ORD'S REPORT.

THE following extracts from a report dated Headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, September 26, and addressed to the Asst. Adjutant-General, Division of the Missouri, give a concise account of operations on the Rio Grande during the past year:

In regard to expeditions after hostile Indians, all the Indians who come into, or temporarily occupy, this State, are, and have been for years, hostile; they never come around the settlements except to rob or murder, and the peculiarly wild, rugged, and inhospitable character of the immense and almost unknown portion of Texas, extending from the 100th meridian, in a line due west, to El Paso del Norte, a distance of four hundred miles, and from the Red river, south, to the Rio Bravo, a distance along that meridian of four hundred and sixty miles, makes it, next to impossible, with the limited force at my command to do more than guard a few important settlements along or near the Rio Grande, protect the stage routes, and occasionally pursue a raiding band after it has struck its blow and is in full run for a hitherto safe retreat among the recesses of the mountains in Northeastern Mexico. Many of these Indians have, in years past, been driven by the troops and Texans from this State to the uninhabited mountains of Mexico, whence they have carried on their depredations with impunity and great profit, selling their plunder to the nearest Mexican towns or villages, and returning to Texas for more booty as soon as the proceeds of previous raids were spent. Some of the settlements along the Rio Grande have been almost abandoned by the stock rancheros because of the want of safety to life or property, and I have had summer camps established at two such places for the protection of the settlers. The stock interest exposed to these raids is very large and is entitled to consideration, and I here repeat what I stated in a former report that there is only one way of checking the raiders or of recovering the stolen property, and that is to pursue them to their retreats in Mexico, where they can be punished and the stock sometimes recovered. They always have the start of troops sent to overtake them while in United States territory, and they always have the plundered horses to ride—changing as fast as needed—so that they nearly always reach the river in safety and taunt us from the other side as they ride leisurely along, driving the stolen American stock and sometimes displaying the scalps of our people. The authorities of Chihuahua have invited co-operation on their side of the river with a view to rid themselves of these Indians, who have not scrupled at times to cross the river near where they live, go some distance up or down, recross and plunder on the Mexican side.

Indeed, it has become a grave question what steps shall be taken to put a stop to these disorders on our immediate frontier, which so vitally affect the safety of our own territory. In one of the late attacks of the revolutionists at New Laredo they took such aim that their bullets came across the river and killed one or two persons and wounded some others on our side of the river.

While it may seem to be none of my business as a military commander to give my opinions in the matter of the causes that continue revolutions in our sister Republic, or to suggest the remedies for such, yet the welfare of that, our only republican neighbor, is so intimately connected with our own, and on her condition—whether one of peace or war—depends somewhat the number of troops which it behooves us to maintain in this Department; so that, really, this is a question of military importance, and I therefore feel justified in giving it as my belief, that were the intelligent and

patriotic men in Mexico (and there are a good many such there) convinced that the United States had no ulterior designs upon the territory of that country, were anxious not only to protect them in the peaceful possession of it, but that, on no consideration, could we be induced to accept any accession from Mexico; then, and only until such an opinion prevails, can a great and beneficial influence in promoting works of internal improvement be exerted in that country by our capitalists. Now, our advice and offers of aid or capital to develop the resources of the country, are generally regarded as coming from a covetous, powerful and unscrupulous neighbor, rather disposed to foment their internal troubles with a view to take advantage of them at the first favorable opportunity and seize a slice of their land, than to help her in her need. So much is this the case that no party valuing the popular favor would allow it to be supposed that they are friendly disposed towards "los Yankes" or any enterprise that comes from them. (See Cortina's proclamation accusing the Government of favoring the Yankes.) For the reasons above stated, I have, in dealing with raids and raiders from the revolutionary border States of Mexico, considered them as the enemies of both Republics, and, as the Mexican Government could not by reason of the disorganized condition of their border States control the rebel authorities when such were in power, or punish the bandits, it would be an insult to that government were we to consider the latter entitled to the benefit of a refuge in Mexico, when by a prompt use of our troops they could be reached. In the same spirit I have ordered that when Mexican troops should cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of Indian raiders from this side, they should be treated as if they belonged to our own army. The efficiency of a Republican Government in maintaining peace and order among its own people depends very much on the character of the people. We cannot make the Mexican people anew, but as far as concerns the opinion they hold of the United States and its citizens, we may, perhaps, extend our good influence by removing unjust prejudices; and, if coffee can be grown there and delivered at our door for ten cents the pound and sugar at three, we can, with advantage to us, help them to make it safe to grow coffee and sugar under their own government and to build the railroads to bring it to our market. Perhaps the coffee and sugar planters would let us do this if we could convince them that we will promote our own interests by so doing more than if we annexed their coffee and sugar growing districts. The building of railroads across the western Texas plains would soon follow and settle the Indian and cattle raiding questions.

OUR TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE following official report has been received at Washington:

AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 21, 1876.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the South, L. A. H. H. Kentucky—Through Commanding Officer United States Troops, Aiken, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the telegram of brevet brigadier-general commanding the Department, dated Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18, 1876, directing me to proceed immediately with the bulk of my force to Silverton, S. C., and report the condition of things and facts as to any trouble at that place, received at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 18th inst. I left this camp at about 10:30 P. M. of the same date with Lieut. C. B. Hinton and thirty-three men of Companies F and I, 18th Infantry, with three days' rations, and marched about twenty miles to Rouse's Bridge, S. C., arriving there about half-past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. About seven miles from Aiken we were challenged by a detachment of some fifteen or twenty men on the road, mounted and armed, and apparently organized as a regular company of cavalry. There were other men secreted in a barn near the road. In questioning the man who had charge of the party, he stated that he had been within a few miles of Rouse's Bridge and found the road picketed, and that there had been some skirmishing, and that he had orders to report there in the morning. On arriving at Rouse's Bridge we found a body of about 100 negroes, some of them armed with old-fashioned muskets and shot-guns. They were very much excited, and seemed to possess no organization. We had scarcely arrived at our camping ground when we heard shots fired and saw the negroes running up the road crying that one of their number had been shot, and that the white men were arming. They afterward acknowledged that nobody had been shot, and that the shots had been fired by themselves.

A short time after a body of some 330 white men, all mounted and well armed, and under command of one A. P. Butler, were seen coming up the road from the direction in which the negroes had been fired upon. Lieut. Hinton and myself went down the road to meet them, and on approaching the party, found that they had thrown out a skirmish line in the woods almost surrounding the negroes, while the main body marched up the road. As soon as we were recognized as United States officers, we heard the command given to the skirmishers to halt, by a man who rode in the woods, evidently to give the skirmish line information of our presence. There was no doubt evidence of a well-digested plan of attack, which if carried out would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in that place. This man Butler has a regularly organized body of men known throughout this country as "Butler's Cavalry," a well-drilled and organized company. Besides this force there were other men from this vicinity and some from Augusta, Ga., all under the command of Butler.

From what I can learn the party which I intercepted at Rouse's Bridge was the largest that had got together, and included almost all those which had been raiding through the country for the two or three days previous. After finding that there were United States troops on the ground, these men proposed to disband and go home, provided the negroes would do likewise. An agreement of that effect was easily made, as the negroes were already much frightened, and both parties left the vicinity. On the morning of the 20th inst., we marched from Rouse's Bridge to Ellenton, a distance of five or six miles. On the road I saw at the house where we stopped for water the bodies of three negroes who had been killed, two of whom had been dead since Sunday. The negroes were afraid to bury them, as they said the white men who were there on Monday had ordered them not to. I saw two negroes at Rouse's Bridge who had been wounded, and have positive information of five others who were killed in the vicinity of Ellenton. As far as I can learn only one white man has been killed during the four days' rioting. On our arrival at Ellenton we found a party of twenty-five or thirty mounted white men, who left town soon after our arrival, with the avowed intention of going to their homes. I sent a small detail in a light wagon back to the bridge, which returned in the evening and reported all quiet there and no armed parties on any of the roads in the vicinity.

It was reported to me in the afternoon that there were disturbances down on the Barnwell road. I was requested to send down to inform the people in that vicinity of the agreement which had been made at Rouse's Bridge. Lieut. Hinton, with one of the citizens, rode down to Robbins, about six miles, and found there a body of twenty or thirty white men, who stated

that they were a detachment from Gen. Haygood's command, who were at Steel Creek.

They stated that Haygood had authority from Judge Wiggins to make arrests and disarm the negroes, and that they had been sent there to protect the negroes while burying the body of Simon Coker, colored member of the Legislature, who had been shot near Ellenton on Tuesday morning. Lieut. Hinton saw Coker's body. This man was brought from his home at Robbins to Ellenton and deliberately shot.

I estimate the total number of white men engaged in the riot as not less than 800, coming from Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell, S. C. The negroes at and about Ellenton were completely cowed. Many of them came in from hiding places in the woods while we were there. They were afraid to go to work, saying they were afraid of being shot down in the cotton fields. The Port Royal Railroad was torn up about ten miles above Ellenton during the riot. The General Superintendent said that his men were afraid to work on the road and requested me to leave him a small guard. Six men were left at Ellenton for that purpose and were withdrawn and joined their companies next day. The road was almost entirely repaired when the detachment returned. The detachment left Ellenton at 12:30 p. m., Sept. 21, on an extra car and engine, connecting with the 2:30 o'clock train from Augusta, and arrived at Aiken at 4 p. m. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. LLOYD,
Captain 18th Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

POST OF AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 23, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the South.

From what I have learned since my arrival here I am satisfied that Capt. Lloyd's arrival at Rouse's Bridge was just in time to prevent a massacre of the negroes.

WM. MILLS, Capt. 2d Inf., Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 5, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., through Headquarters Division of the Atlantic.

The order from the Headquarters for Capt. Lloyd to proceed to the place of disturbance was based on an application by telegraph from the Governor of South Carolina, stating that a serious conflict was in progress, and that he had no adequate means for its suppression.

The presence of troops, it appears by the within report, averted serious consequences. An investigation of the facts and circumstances connected with these riots is, I am informed, now being made by the civil authorities of South Carolina.

THOMAS H. RUGER, Col. 18th Infantry,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

COLONEL CHARLES A. HARTWELL.

Information has reached us of the death, on the 3d inst., near San Antonio, Texas, of Col. Charles A. Hartwell, captain 8th Cavalry. To his friends—and his noble qualities have endeared him to many—a word in memoriam will, it is believed, be acceptable. Col. Hartwell entered the military service as a 1st lieutenant of the 11th Infantry, in August, 1861. His particular fitness for the military profession was at once recognized by his appointment to the office of battalion adjutant. He shared the fortunes of the 11th Infantry until severely wounded at Gaines' Mill, where he fell into the enemy's hands and was taken to Richmond. Having been exchanged, he rejoined the Army of the Potomac as soon as his wound permitted, and served with his regiment and on the staff of the commander of the division of regulars, until December, 1863, when he was appointed colonel of the 77th regiment, colored troops, afterwards the 10th regiment, colored artillery. With this regiment many important points in Louisiana were held, and the fine appearance and discipline which Col. Hartwell had given to it were the subjects of general observation. Whilst serving in this Department Col. H. distinguished himself before Port Hudson, receiving brevets for his gallantry on this occasion as well as at Gaines' Mill. He subsequently held a prominent and responsible position in the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, and when these duties had been discharged, returned to those of his commission in the Regular Army.

In December, 1870, he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry, and was, at the time of his death, the second captain in that regiment. He has for a number of years past been serving on the plains, taking part in some of the Indian campaigns. In addition to the brevets already mentioned, he received those of lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army, and brigadier-general of volunteers.

As to the gallantry of this officer it is scarcely necessary to speak; it has been so conspicuously exhibited whenever the opportunity offered itself. He was also in organization and the maintenance of discipline prominently efficient; but his thoroughness in these respects was tempered with such gentlemanly consideration for his inferiors, that the strictness of the discipline lost all its sting, and made him the idol of his officers and men. He was a gentleman in the highest meaning of the word, and, as a friend, the most warm-hearted and true. There are many to mourn his loss—many from whose memory he will never fade away—and whose sympathy with the bereaved wife and child is the sympathy of those who knew the great worth of this fine officer and noble man.

G. N. L.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 21, publishes a long statement which it says is by a person fully entitled to speak on behalf of the body of American missionaries in Turkey. The writer says: "The Protestant missionaries do not hesitate to say that the Turkish Government affords better assurance of religious liberty than some forms of Christian rule which might replace it. The missionaries have such dread of Russian ascendancy that they have requested me confidentially to lay before the German Government certain proofs of Russian intolerance, and to solicit Germany to secure from Russia guarantees of religious liberty before consenting to the dismemberment of Turkey, or Russian occupation. The missionaries appealed to Germany because America's policy of non-intervention in European affairs precludes her treating the question by diplomacy."

INDIAN WINTER OPERATIONS.

In addition to the column under General Merritt, which started on a scout from Laramie, Oct. 16, General Sturgis, with eight companies of the 7th Cavalry, three companies of infantry and a section of artillery, moved from Fort Lincoln south, Oct. 20, going down the east side of the Missouri River. General Terry, with four companies of the 7th Cavalry, marched at the same time in the same direction on the opposite side of the river. The Indians are still lurking in their old haunts. Sitting Bull is known to be within a few days' march of Fort Peck. His men attacked the corral near Glendive ten days ago and killed sixty Government animals.

General Hazen has already joined General Miles with three companies of infantry, preparatory to the combined movement, which is to be made against the savages from several points.

SITTING BULL AGAIN.

The following despatch was received at the Indian Bureau, Oct. 21:

FORT PECK, MONTANA, October 13, 1876.

By way of Bismarck, Dakota. }
To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. }
Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp report that the entire hostile camp has crossed the Yellowstone at the mouth of Big Horn River on the way to this place. They claim to want peace. What course shall I pursue toward them?

THOMAS T. MITCHELL, Indian Agent.

After consultation with General Sherman instructions were telegraphed to Agent Mitchell this afternoon as follows:

Inform Sitting Bull that the only condition of peace is his surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Issue no rations except after such surrender and when fully satisfied that the Indians can be held at the Agency. Make early preparation to defend the Agency stores and property. The military will co-operate as far as possible.

S. A. GALTIN,
Acting Commissioner.

RED CLOUD DISARMED AND DEPOSED.

The following despatch was received, Oct. 24, by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

CAMP ROBINSON, Oct. 23, 1876.

Via Fort Laramie, W. T., Oct. 24, 1876. }
Red Cloud's and Red Leaf's bands were successfully surrounded last night, disarmed and their ponies taken from them this morning. I have had difficulty in this matter, for the reason that since the hostilities commenced scattering these Indians have also scattered, locating their camps further from the agency, and evidently communicating with and receiving the hostiles who came in. I am glad to report complete success, and that it was accomplished without firing a shot. Thanks are due to Colonel Mackenzie, under whose personal supervision this movement was conducted, and to Major Gordon, 5th Cavalry, and Captain Mauck, 4th Cavalry, who commanded the battalions. I had a satisfactory council with Spotted Tail, and am satisfied that he is the only important leader who has had the nerve to be our friend, and have therefore put him in charge as the head chief of all.

The line of the hostile and the peaceably disposed is now plainly drawn, and we shall have our enemies only in the front in future. Colonel Merritt made his scout, developing several trails running into the agency, and is now near here. I could not wait for his command to get into position, as the Indians were about to leave. Colonel Merritt's command will be here to-morrow, when shall organize the new expedition and leave with it at once. I feel that this is the first gleam of daylight we have had in this business.

CHOOK.

STANDING ROCK FACTS.

Bt.-Colonel J. S. Poland, captain 6th Infantry, who was until recently in command of the troops at Standing Rock, has published a letter, correcting certain statements of the deposed Indian Agent Burke, from which we make some extracts:

"During the winter and spring of 1875 the Indians at Standing Rock were abominably starved, the authorities having failed to deliver the rations due them. The then agent stated that there were 500 barrels of pork, 140 barrels of sugar, and flour, coffee and corn for six months' supply stored at Sioux City awaiting shipment. The first steamboat up, April 25, delivered 75, the second 147 barrels of pork and other stores. Whether the remainder of the pork was ever delivered is a question not yet determined. Mr. Burke succeeded Palmer May 1, 1875. From April 25 to November 1, 1875, the six months' back rations, perhaps, and the twelve months' rations for the fiscal year, 1876, were supposed to have been delivered, placing, consequently, eighteen months' supplies for 6,440 Indians at this agency for fourteen months' consumption. Yet in December, 1875, the agent's clerk, O'Brien, stated that the agent was issuing only half rations, to enable him to accumulate provisions for Sitting Bull's people, who were expected to come in. During May and June, 1876, the Indians were receiving practically nothing, except two issues of beef and ground corn, called meal, but so coarse that but one peck yielded a quart of meal."

"In relation to Kill Eagle an item may be supplied. Kill Eagle early in May entered the military post with a party of warriors, gave a dance and demanded rations of the post commander, proclaimed that he owned the land the post was built on, the timber and stone which had been used in its construction, and he would have the Great Father to pay for all these things; that his people were starving and they could get no food from the agent. The post commander told them he could do nothing for them. Kill Eagle's party manifested sullenness and demonstrated their defiance by firing off pistols in the air as they marched outside of the garrison. A few days later the post commander was informed Kill Eagle had started for the hostile camp with about thirty lodges, under a pass, probably. Kill Eagle has recently admitted being in Sitting Bull's camp on the day of the Custer massacre. About the middle of August, 1876, Kill Eagle returned to the vicinity of the agency, but having received information of the treatment in store for his followers he

went into camp forty miles off and paid a clandestine visit to the agent. These facts he failed to mention in his interview. Although under orders to co-operate fully with the military to carry into effect the policy to be pursued toward hostiles the agent kept this a profound secret from the post commander, and when it became known that Mr. Burke had issued 250 head of cattle, as reported by himself, to the few Indians here—an issue equivalent to 3 1-2 pounds per day for each individual—and also that portions of this beef were carried out to the hostile camp, the post commander properly determined to suspend Mr. Burke. Gall's name having been mentioned it may be pertinent to add by way of illustration of the peculiar system of Indian management, that Gall is enrolled both at Peck and Standing Rock, and that after it was positively known that Gall was engaged in hostilities against the United States, Gall's mother drew rations here for his band. It is not unreasonable to infer that some other representatives drew rations for him at Peck. After the policy of the Government toward absentees in the hostile camp was distinctly enunciated to the Indians by the military authorities, the agent, contrary to the instructions of the military commander to bring all the Indian camps near to the agency, that they might be under the closest surveillance, he (the agent) having actual control of the only boats at the post, permitted hundreds of Indians to cross the river, thus defeating as far as possible the prevention of hostiles from returning unobserved to the agency. The trouble with the military is very guardedly and imperfectly stated. The post commander had received telegrams, from which the following extracts were made and delivered to Mr. Burke:

TELEGRAM FROM SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1876.

The Indian Department has transferred absolute control of all the agencies on the Missouri River to the commanding officers at the agencies, who will be directed to allow no Indian absent or his family to again return to the agencies except for the unconditional surrender of his person, arms and ponies.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

ORDER FROM RUGGLES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
St. Paul, July 27, 1876.

To the Commanding Officer, Standing Rock: You will take the steps and exercise the control over the Indians at Standing Rock Agency as indicated in the despatch of the Lieutenant-General.

RUGGLES, Acting Adjutant-General.

"General Carlin assumed command of the military post August 15. From that date till August 31 the conduct of the agent thoroughly demonstrated a lack of courage on the part of Mr. Burke to execute or a deliberate intention to defeat the proposed treatment of hostiles, and compelled the General to replace him by Colonel R. E. Johnston, of the First Infantry, since which time the government of the Indians at this agency has taken a well defined, salutary and just course. The wisdom of, as well as the necessity for, the removal of the agent is best illustrated by analyzing Mr. Burke's official report for 1875 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (Vide the Commissioner's report to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.) On page 244 he reported 7,322 Indians present at this agency in November, 1875. In his letter he reports that at a later council 6,000 were present and several hundreds absent. Of this number Kill Eagle had with him some seventy people; Little Wound had some more. The latter chiefs returned recently and surrendered 129 people. On October 6 (Kill Eagle's band included, besides some women and children absent when Mr. Burke last pretended to count the Indians) there were found, only after the most accurate enumeration of individuals, 2,344—men, women and children. In this number were also included half breeds and squaw men's families. Upon reference to the enrolment book kept by Mr. Burke numbers of fictitious names of Indians were found recorded.

"On page 124 Mr. Burke reported 1,200 acres of land under cultivation. About one-half that quantity only is discoverable. He reports 517 acres broken during the year; the parties who did the work estimate the quantity at 150 acres. Two thousand five hundred bushels of oats were raised; not an oat was harvested at the agency. Sixty thousand feet of lumber were sawed by Indian labor; never was an Indian known to enter the sawmill to labor. One thousand Indians were reported following civilized occupations; this is about 890 units in excess of the real number. Colonel Johnston has carefully calculated how long the supplies already estimated for, if delivered, will enable him to provide for the Indians actually present, and finds that they will supply them for nearly three years. By the count recently completed he will save to the United States Treasury, what otherwise might have gone into the pockets of the Indian Ring, enough to buy every pony here at a fair price and replace them with profitable stock. These items are submitted for the information of the public, which has just now a lively interest in the settlement of the Indian difficulty, and perhaps the iniquities, when fully known, which have been practised upon this people by these agents may moderate, as it ought, the intensely bitter hostility of the whites against them and excite a pity not now indulged that the Indians are placed at the mercy of mercenary agents, if at peace, or subjected to slaughter at the hands of the Great Father's soldiers if they refuse to come into an agency, where they must receive such treatment as has been inflicted upon them in the past."

HELL GATE VIBRATIONS.

GEN. ABBOT'S OBSERVATIONS.

THE American Academy of Science met for its annual session at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, and elected to membership Professors Joel Asaph Allen of Cambridge, George E. Barker and William M. Gabb of Philadelphia, Edward S. Morse of Salem, and Gen. John Newton U. S. Army. Gen. Abbot, of the Engineers, gave an account of the results of the scientific observations of vibrations caused by the Hell Gate explosion, which are described as follows by a *Tribune* correspondent:

"A number of experiments led to the calculation that the explosion on Hallett's Reef, where 3,680 charges were fired simultaneously, ought to be indicated at 83 miles distance for A and 59 miles for B; but Gen. Abbot was very anxious to obtain something more than negative or doubtful results, and hence selected distances not much over 9 and 12 miles. An observation was attempted at West Point, 52 miles away, with an instrument that might be classed as A, and no results were obtained. The stations used by Gen. Abbot are all on Long Island; their distances from the reef were very accurately ascertained, and are given in round numbers in the table below.

Stations.	Distance, miles.	Arrival in seconds.	Velocity of transmission in feet per second.
Fresh Pond Junction... 5½		63.0	3,873
Jamaica..... 9½		23.5	4,521
Willet's Point..... 8½		72.3	8,300
Springfield Junction... 12½		19.0	5,309

"The time of firing was also recorded at three stations; it took place at 2 hours 50 minutes 12.6 seconds. Gen. Abbot says that Gen. Newton's watch had an error of three seconds; with this allowance the agreement with the record at Astoria is quite striking. The observers at the stations lay on the ground; the sound that they heard was conveyed to them through the ground. The sound and a rumbling of the earth appeared to reach Fresh Pond simultaneously. All agree that it was a continued vibration of the mercury, not a short, sharp one, such as results from dropping a weight on the ground. There was a comparatively brief period of rapid vibrations, succeeded continually by others less and less distinct. The sound and a rumbling of the earth were at their greatest together. The observers with some instruments record a very brief and rapid rise to the maximum; with other instruments the record shows that the vibrations started with their maximum height, or so nearly that the time of ascent was inappreciable. The sound, as distinguished from the rumbling of the earth, is described as a dull roar such as comes from a torpedo explosion at a distance. At Springfield Junction the noise is spoken of as a low, rumbling sound, gradually increasing to a maximum and then dying away. Gen. Abbot said that he had never seen so quick an explosion. Within half a second from the actual time of firing the water of the East River thrown up had reached half its height.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The inhabitants of the little town of Shobury are at the present moment strenuous advocates for the substitution of arbitration for war. The eighty-one ton gun has not been actually brought to bear upon them, but the damage it has indirectly inflicted on their dwellings is of a most serious nature. There is, it is stated, scarcely a building within a mile radius from the spot where the firing has taken place which has not been damaged in windows or ceiling. So great has been the atmospheric disturbance caused by the interesting experiments with the gun that the compressed air in the cellar of a neighboring hotel has actually blown up one of the hearthstones on the ground floor. Of course the owners of the damaged houses naturally look to the War Office for compensation. England, they urge, with some show of reason, is not at war with Shobury, and it is hard on that place that it should be the first to bear the brunt of the latest improvements in engines of destruction, which, moreover, they have been led to believe will never be required. How far these arguments will be of avail with the authorities remains to be seen, but in the meantime a sergeant of engineers has been taking observations at the various houses. He does not seem to have brought any money with him, nor to have given even a hint as to his object which may possibly be the utter demolition of the injured houses. His presence has, however, excited a gleam of hope, and it speaks well for the victims of these "Shobury atrocities" that he was not detained as a hostage.

THE *Baltimore Gazette* says of the hazing at the Naval Academy: "Among many of the tricks recently performed would be such as this: A third-class man, backed by several of his mates, would enter the room of a pleb and say: 'I am an ugly fellow; don't you think so?' The pleb would say: 'O, no; you are quite a handsome fellow.' 'Then, sir,' says the third-class man, 'you mean to call me a liar?' The pleb disclaims any such intention, but in an instant he finds himself hanging out of a third-story window, at the imminent risk of having his neck broken the next moment. After permitting him to pass through an age of agonizing fear in this perilous position, he is hauled in, placed between two mattresses and an Indian war-dance performed upon the upper one, the whole scene concluding with a large dose of writing fluid forced down his unwilling throat. This is a brief description of one of the mildest forms of hazing, but is sufficient to give an idea of the modus operandi employed by the mild-mannered hazers of the Centennial year at the Academy."

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. steamer *Marion* was at Genoa on the 4th Oct.

THE U. S. S. *Adams* arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, October 24.

THE *Tallapoosa*, Lieut. D. G. McRitchie, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Thursday of last week with freight and supplies, and left on Monday for the Boston and Portsmouth yards.

THE *Trenton* still remains in the Dry Dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The repairs upon the *Suatawa* are progressing. The *Franklin* is daily expected, but it is doubted whether the officers of the yard can have an opportunity to visit the vessel on account of the presence of her noted prisoner. The *Minnesota* lays at the wharf, and is daily enlisting boys for the Naval Service. Commodore Nicholson has been absent on special duty in Washington for a few days.

THE *Washington Capital* says: The new national hymn, "Salute to the Flag," words and music composed by Mr. Herbert A. Preston, which was rendered Thursday with such grand effect by the Marine Band at Mt. Vernon, was an appreciated feature of the reception of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The full Marine Band, fifty pieces, were several times called upon to repeat the hymn, and the rendition was most happily received.

THE advisory Board to Harbor Commissioners of Norfolk Harbor and approaches, composed of Commodore T. H. Stevens, U. S. Navy; Professor Henry Mitchell, of the Coast Survey, and Captain C. P. Phillips, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, have been in session at the Coast Survey Office in Washington and in Norfolk, for the past fortnight, engaged in the establishment of Port Warden lines for the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and in investigating the subject of the general improvement of the harbor.

THE adage of the new broom illustrates itself at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which presents an appearance of cleanliness and order unknown for many years. Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, who assumed command of the station in September, has detailed the sailors on board of the vessels at the yard for repairing the docks, which had shown signs of decay, using the old timber scattered about the yard. The "ways" from which the *Trenton* was launched last New Year's Day are being removed, and the timber stored where it will be protected from the weather. The ground is being levelled off and cleaned up thoroughly.

REAR-ADMIRAL REYNOLDS, commanding Asiatic station, in despatch of 8th Sept., reports the following movements of vessels: The *Tennessee* would leave on the 9th September for Nagasaki and Chefoo; the *Kearsarge* would leave at the same time for Vladivostok; the *Yantic* would remain at Yokohama; the *Monocacy* was on her way up the coast of China to Shanghai; the *Ashuelot* was at Chefoo, and the *Palos* at Tientsin. The last news from Chefoo was that Li-hung Chung had arrived. The English minister and admiral had been presented. The officers and men of the different vessels of the station were generally in good health.

THE *Boston Globe* reports that a man giving the name of Francis Vernon, on Saturday evening last, committed suicide in Station House XV, Charlestown District, where he had applied for lodgings. He was found to have letters about him giving evidence of having been in the Medical Department of the Navy, and from the fact that he used just sufficient morphine to accomplish the purpose, it is inferred that he was well acquainted with the power of the drug. He was five feet two inches high, of light complexion, respectably dressed, with the naval cap and United States naval buttons on his vest, and gave his age as forty-two years, and nativity as English. There is no medical or other officer of the name of Francis Vernon on the naval list.

THE *Norfolk Virginian* says: The work of building shell houses at Craney Island has been resumed, and the force of hod carriers and masons that were discharged a few days since has been taken on again into the Yards and Docks Departments, and were sent down to the Island. It is expected that this important work will be finished during the next month. A few laborers were at work upon the new ship *Alliance*, but with the present fund allowed to the Construction Department, it is probable that this vessel will be another two years in building. The *Shawmut* is awaiting sailing orders daily at Hampton Roads. She is one of the best built ships in the Navy, and has just been put in the best condition for sea service. There are a large number of sick sailors and marines at the naval hospital now; and seven were sent there this week from the flagship *Hartford*. Work will be resumed in the Construction Department on a small scale to-morrow (Oct. 23) on the *Huron*. Everybody seemed more cheerful at the Navy-yard yesterday, as the impression prevailed among the officials that the Government will be obliged to fit out a fleet for the Mediterranean to protect home interests in the event of a war in Europe, which seems impending, and that our Navy-yard will come in for a large share of the work. Orders have been received from the department at Washington to put the receiving ship *Worcester* out

of commission immediately upon the arrival of the *Franklin*. A survey was held on the *Worcester* a few days since, and a report prepared recommending to the Government to condemn this vessel as unfit for sea service, and to sell her at public auction.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 20.—Master Wm. Maxwell Wood, to temporary signal duty at Washington, D. C.

Ensign Wm. C. Babcock, to examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, Lieutenants Eugene B. Thomas and Henry R. Baker, Passed Assistant Engineers H. C. Beckwith and Caleb E. Lee, Boatswain Henry E. Barnes, Gunner B. P. Allen, Carpenter J. G. Thomas, and Salmaker William Rogers, to physical examination by the Retiring Board. Lieutenant James W. Carlin, to the Michigan, at Erie, Pa. Lieutenant Elliott J. Arthur, to the training ship *Monongahela*, at Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER 21.—Captain George E. Belknap, to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 7th November next.

Commander Robert Boyd, to temporary command of the Despatch on the 30th October.

Lieutenant Edward K. Moore, to the Coast Survey.

OCTOBER 23.—Lieutenant R. P. Rodgers, Master H. C. T. Nye, Midshipmen De Witt Coffman, Washington J. Chambers, Henry C. Gearing, Charles A. Gove, Charles F. Pond, and William Brauerseuther, to the *Pensacola*, at Panama, per steamer of 31st October from New York.

Ensign Rogers H. Galt, to the *Huron*, at Norfolk, Va.

OCTOBER 24.—Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, to the *Kearsarge*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 16th November next from San Francisco.

Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norfleet, to the *Hartford*, at Hampton Roads, Va.

OCTOBER 25.—Master Samuel Seabury, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st November next.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 19.—Master C. F. Emmerick, from the *Shawmut*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Surgeon S. F. Shaw has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Kearsarge*, Asiatic Station, on the 26th August last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster H. T. Skolding has reported his return home, having been relieved on the 31st July last in charge of stores at Nagasaki, Japan, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

OCTOBER 20.—Commander Wm. P. McCann, from duty as Inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District on the 1st November, and placed on waiting orders.

Master H. O. Rittenhouse, from Coast Survey duty, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 21.—Commander Frederiek Rodgers, from the command of the Despatch on the 30th October, and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Light house Inspector of the Eleventh District.

Commander J. F. McGlensey, from the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 7th November next, but to continue on duty at that yard.

Lieutenant James Franklin, from the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney*, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 24.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Grimes, from the *Kearsarge* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Carpenter Thomas P. Smith has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Omaha* on the 20th September, and has been placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 25.—Ensign Wm. C. Babcock, reports his arrival home from the Asiatic Station, having been detached from the *Yantic* on the 13th September, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore J. Blakeley Creighton, commandant Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from the 1st November.

To Commander S. D. Greene, commanding the training ship *Monongahela* at Baltimore, for four weeks from the 3d November.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles F. Schmitz, attached to the *St. Louis*, at League Island, Pa., for the month of November.

To Master H. O. Rittenhouse, for three months from 21st Oct.

To Lieutenant Charles F. Force for three months, with permission to apply for an extension.

To Lieutenant James Franklin for one year from the 1st November, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant T. Porter for one week from October 26.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith for one week.

PROMOTED.

Commander James H. Gillis to be a Captain in the Navy from September 30, 1876.

Captain Alexander C. Rhind to be a Commodore in the Navy from September 30, 1876.

Master A. M. Thackara to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 8, 1874.

Master Theodor Porter to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 23, 1876.

Ensign James H. Bull to be a Master in the Navy from October 3, 1874.

Ensign Thomas S. Plunkett to be a Master in the Navy from September 9, 1876.

Ensign Samuel Seabury to be a Master in the Navy from July 20, 1876.

Ensign Walter S. French to be a Master in the Navy from August 22, 1876.

DISMISSED.

Cadet Midshipmen Ernest Wilkinson, Edwin B. Webster and George E. Harrison, for refusing to testify before the naval investigating committee upon the hazing lately perpetrated at the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant J. B. Hobson detaching him from the *Ossipee*.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman R. P. Fauntleroy.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The midshipmen before the Board of Examiners for promotion at the Naval Academy will be detached and ordered to their respective homes as fast as they finish successfully their several examinations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant Thomas N. Lee has returned from Norfolk, where he has been to deliver the chronometers of the *Huron*, and has resumed his duties at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

The unexpired portion of the sentence of suspension of Captain Somerville Nicholson, U. S. N., has been remitted from October 23, 1876.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending October 25, 1876:

James Coppinger Walsh, beneficiary, October 17, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Hugh Gaffney, marine musician, October 18, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

F. A. Chason, boatswain, October 5, Baltimore.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant Mancell C. Goodrell, from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Marine Barrack's Headquarters on the 1st November.

Second Lieutenant Randolph Dickinson, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral D. Higgin, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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MILITARY DUTY IN THE SOUTH.

THE troops stationed in the Military Division of the Atlantic, have been concentrated in the Department of the South, commanded by General RUGER, and for the time being are operating in the State of South Carolina. It cannot be denied that this action of the authorities has been a relief to those lovers of law and order who are not political partisans; the fear that there is any immediate danger of bloodshed or serious collision between the rival factions is dispelled. The instructions of the Attorney General and the Secretary of War, are, perhaps, less interesting than the interpretation placed upon them by those charged with their execution. The Department commander but expresses the sentiment of every officer and intelligent soldier on this duty, when he "expects of them prompt and firm execution of their duties, tempered, however, with sound discretion, and perfect courtesy to all;" and further, says, "impress it upon the minds of your officers when sent upon detached service, to let it be distinctly and decidedly understood that their influence and that of their command, is all on the side of good order and justice—that they are not there in the interest of any political party, except so far as either may be benefited by the enforcement of law in protecting the unoffending and restraining violence or disorder."

A careful survey of the situation leads us to the conclusion that more or less disturbance connected with the exciting political canvass has recently existed in the State of South Carolina, and on her borders. Hundreds of Southern gentlemen—many of them ex-soldiers who followed HAMPTON of cavalry fame in stirring war times—once more rally to his standard, and unarmed but well mounted sweep through the Palmetto State, as in feudal times, the Lord of the Manor, with his men-at-arms and retainers, was wont to ride forth. At a recent meeting the Democratic candidate for governor was attended by one thousand mounted men and five hundred gentle horsewomen—youth, beauty, courage and strength—truly a formidable array. The dramatic effect of this has not been lost upon the negroes, and a number of them have succumbed to its influence. Upon the other hand, the mass of the freedmen are Republicans, who, exasperated at the desertions from their own ranks, and goaded on by designing white men, are in a dangerous frame of mind. The Hamburg, Ellenton and Cainboy affairs illustrate the nature of the collision likely to arise under this state

of feeling. Captain LLOYD's report is only part of the reliable testimony to this effect. The inability of the present State Government to preserve order has been officially represented to the General Government, and the President has taken the steps required by the law and the Constitution; thus declaring that the presence of a neutral force is essential. Nothing but this necessity could reconcile the Army to this most unpopular duty: soldiers do not fancy the work of policemen. It is demoralizing to the Service in a general sense by attracting the attention of demagogues to the thoroughness with which its duty—however disagreeable—is performed, encouraging them to tinker with its organization and military patronage at every successive Congress. From the latest advices the arrival of troops in the Department of the South has been like oil upon the troubled waters. Each party expresses its satisfaction at their appearance, and the most hospitable receptions have been tendered. All such offers have been courteously declined, and General RUGER's forces may be said to be at a "parade rest" awaiting further developments. We are very certain that peaceable citizens of South Carolina, without regard to party, will have an opportunity of casting their votes without molestation or intimidation. That this is recognized by both parties would appear from the following remarks of the Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution, a Democratic journal: "The generally prevailing idea that because one political party happens to be always calling for troops, with a view to benefiting its cause, the soldiers are partisans of that party, is a gross error. Federal troops are not bugbears to our people. Their presence anywhere in the land, when their actions are guided by law, prudence, sound discretion, and courtesy, is not a matter of uncommon note even. Therefore, let the people be wise, and meet this calm action of Gen. RUGER in the same spirit of prudence."

NAVAL MEN AS STEAMSHIP OFFICERS.

THE article of the *Alta Californian* of October 5, referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week, while in the main fair so far as regards a defence of the interests of meritorious subordinates in the employ of the Pacific Mail Company—whose claims may possibly have been overlooked in the recent appointment of a naval officer to command one of the company's finest vessels—is yet unjust to naval officers, in that it disregards the very substantial service rendered in times past to this company by the very class of men whose preferment to command it opposes.

Surely a California paper should not ignore the fact that the prosperity of the Pacific Mail Company and kindred lines was largely due to the employment of naval men in command of the pioneer vessels. Many well known names besides those of PORTER, BUDD, PATTERSON and FOX, will occur to the reader, who remembers with pride not unminged with feelings of sadness the flush times of twenty years or more ago, when the canvas of American commerce whitened every sea. It is not true, as the *Alta* says, that the naval officer is unfitted for the command of a merchant steamer. The best answer to any such statement is found in the fact that at this very moment some of the best captains in the Pacific Mail Company and other lines are ex-naval men, who resigned from the Service as lieutenants or passed midshipmen. It is not necessary to mention their names; every one knows who they are. Neither is it true that the discipline of a ship of war is largely independent of the commander. It is true there are in the Navy, as in the merchant service, occasional instances of an efficient discipline being maintained, where the captain is himself unfitted for the task, but possesses a vigorous executive or first officer; but, as a rule, in no class of vessels is the personal influence of the commander more noticeable than in the man-of-war with her large crew. It is true the naval commander has often better assistance in enforcing discipline than has the merchant captain; but then he is held to a far more rigid accountability for the manner in which he exercises it. Cases have occurred in the Navy where commanders have been severely punished for inflicting punishments—illegal, it is true, but yet so trivial as compared with those constantly inflicted in the merchant service, that no civil court in the land would take the slightest notice of what the Navy severely punishes—while

brutal atrocities, similar to those alleged in the recent GRIDDLE case on trial in the New York courts, are of daily occurrence in the merchant marine and apparently go wholly unwhipped of justice.

The questions of stowage and custom house routine, though important, are not paramount, as compared with others. Discipline, good order, economy of fuel and reliable navigation are what tell in the merchant steamer as in the man-of-war. Stowage of cargo and marine insurance soon become very familiar to the intelligent naval officer. If he is rusty, he can, like many merchant captains, resort to the "Shipmaster's Manual" and STEVENS on "Stowage." So long as steamship owners think they can secure more efficient services by employing naval men, just so long will they continue to do so.

The true remedy for this anomalous condition of things is a National code of regulations for the education, training and grading of merchant officers, with a judicious but liberal disbursement of National and State money to secure such a result, so that advancement may be based on merit and be permanent. While striving, then, to revive our lost commercial supremacy—and there is no better time than the present, when the Eastern question looms ominously for our great maritime rival, and the whirligig of time brings about its revenges for the *Alabamas* and *Shenandoahs* of some years ago—let us seek to build up likewise a *personnel* for the merchant marine, which shall be worthy of the country. The employment of naval officers in the merchant service will thus be rendered unnecessary, and the country will ultimately possess a grand reserve of vessels in the mercantile navy, which may be made available as commerce-destroyers of the "fourth reserve," in the event of a maritime war, commanded efficiently in war as in peace by its own officers.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE tenth reunion of this Military Society was held at Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, and was one of the largest gatherings ever brought together under similar circumstances. It is said that nearly 25,000 people attended the unveiling of the statue of Gen. McPHERSON. The orator of the day was Gen. LOGAN, the last leader of the army of Tennessee, who had been the first to recommend, in a circular, dated July 21, 1865, the collection of funds for the purpose of perpetuating, in an imperishable form, the virtues of the gallant soldier and commander, McPHERSON. The project was successful, and resulted in the accumulation of nearly \$50,000, more than enough to carry out the design for the monument, the cost of which as it stands is \$45,000. The artist is Mr. LOUIS J. REBISSO, of Cincinnati, and the statue was cast in bronze by ROBT. WOOD and Co., of Philadelphia. It is placed on a little triangular plot of ground at the junction of J K 15th street and Vermont avenue, which will, probably, hereafter be known as McPHERSON square.

The statue is an equestrian figure. Heroic in size, it is mounted upon a massive granite pedestal handsomely designed. Gen. McPHERSON is represented as viewing the field of battle. He grasps the check-reins of the horse on which he is mounted in his left hand, and his right hand holds a field-glass, which he appears to have just removed from his eyes.

The meeting of the society was presided over by Gen. Sherman, and was formally opened with prayer by the Rev. Mason Noble, of the United States Navy, and committees were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to designate the time and place of holding the next meeting, and to select an orator for the occasion. A note was read from the private secretary of President Grant, saying that it would give the latter great pleasure to meet again and take by the hand such of his associates of the Army of the Tennessee as may be pleased to call upon him at 9 o'clock Thursday night. The invitation was accepted, as was also an invitation to visit Mount Vernon. Letters of regret were read from Governor Hartranft and Generals Pope, Dix, Wright, Newton, Crook, Augur, and Townsend, Commodore Ammen and others. General Sherman said that he had received a telegram from Lieutenant-General Sheridan requesting him to give his best love and undying respects to the society. A letter was also read from Governor Hayes, of Ohio, regretting that important public duties prevented his attendance. General J. B. Hood, who commanded the Confederate army against the Army of the Tennessee, and who was a classmate of General McPHERSON, sent a letter of regret that he was unable to accept the invitation to

attend this meeting, but expressed his admiration of the noble qualities of that officer. General Bullock presented a large and handsomely-executed photograph of the late General McPHERSON.

The society then adjourned to attend the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument, and at 1 o'clock a column was formed under command of Major-General David Hunter, Chief Marshal, consisting of mounted police, the Fort McHenry Band, several companies of military, the Marine Corps and band, the orator of the day, General Logan, and the chairmen of the respective committees of arrangements, prominent civil officers, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, officers of the Army, of the Navy, and invited guests, the Veteran Club of Generals of the Republic, and officers, soldiers, and sailors who served during the late war. It was nearly 2 o'clock before the procession reached the Executive Mansion, where it was reviewed by President Grant. On the route a number of residences and places of business were decorated with flags, and every point whence a view of the procession could be obtained was occupied by spectators. The statue was covered with a large American flag. On the stand were the President and members of the Cabinet, General Sherman and his staff, and the following: Admiral Porter, Generals Schofield, Humphreys, Donn, Whipple, Van Vliet, Park, Benét, Vincent, and other invited guests of prominence. Among others of the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, were Generals Hickenlooper, Charles Ewing, W. C. Clark, Poe, Macfelly, Belknap, Vandever, Force, Tilson, Kinney, and Buckland; Col. Dayton, Audenried, Markland, Brush, Barnum, Noble, Lynch, Wells, Bacon, Loomis, Deimling, and Majors Dunn and McArthur. General Sherman called the meeting to order. The Rev. Mr. McCarty, retired chaplain of the Army, offered prayer for the continued prosperity of the Government. General Hickenlooper was introduced, and delivered an address, concluding with the following remarks: "And now with thanks to you personally, General Logan, for the thought which prompted its execution, we transfer to your care a statue significant of the unparalleled heroism, characteristic daring, unselfish patriotism and gentle demeanor of our loved, lamented commander, Major-General James B. McPHERSON." The statue was then unveiled with cheers from the crowd, music by the Marine Band, and firing of guns in Lafayette square. General Sherman then introduced General Logan, who delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of General McPHERSON. The orator was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address was warmly congratulated by the distinguished persons on the platform. The band then played the Centennial Exposition March, and the crowd slowly dispersed.

On the second day, Thursday, Oct. 19, about 150 or 200 members of the society assembled at the hall. General Sherman was in the chair, and Colonel Dayton acted as secretary. After the reading of the minutes of the meeting held on the previous day, some routine business was taken up and disposed of, and a resolution adopted appointing Saint Paul, Minn., as the place for the next meeting of the society. About eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned, and the members of the society were conveyed in omnibuses and hacks to the steamboat, which had been furnished by the citizens' committee of the district for an excursion to Mount Vernon. The day was perfect, and the sail down the river was simply delightful. Salutes were fired by the forts on the river as the steamboat passed. About two o'clock Mount Vernon was reached, and the society, headed by the Marine band, started up the avenue leading to Washington's tomb. The band halted in front of the vault and played a dirge. The whole company then wandered about the grounds, examined the house, stables, etc., and, after about an hour spent in this way, assembled again in front of the old mansion. Short speeches were then made, one on behalf of the citizens of Washington by Gov. Shepard, and another by Gen. Garfield in reply; after which a flank movement was made on the steamboat, where the tables were groaning under the weight of the good things prepared by the citizens' committee for the hungry Tennesseans. It took very little time to clear the tables, as the members of the society seemed to be gifted with old fashioned war appetites. There was more than enough, however, for the famished horde, and we've no doubt but that many baskets of the fragments were left to be gathered up by the band. After dinner singing commenced, and was kept up until the boat arrived at the city. The singing was grand. 'Marching through Georgia,' 'Tramp, tramp, tramp,' 'Glory Hallelujah,' and many other well known war songs, awakened the echoes among the Potomac hills, and revived memories of the old army days. Prominent among the singers were Generals Garfield and McCook, who, for the occasion, became young again, and seemed to forget that twelve years had gone by since they used to sing the old songs round the Southern camp fires. In the evening the society met at the Arlington, and proceeded to the White House to pay their respects to the President; after which they adjourned to Gov. Shepard's house, where a cordial welcome was extended to them. It was daylight before the last of them left there. A more enjoyable day could hardly have been passed.

RECRUITING for the Artillery and Infantry has been suspended, as will be seen by the order from the Headquarters, Oct. 21, which we publish elsewhere. This is done in order to keep the strength of infantry and artillery within the limits of the act of Congress which provides that no money shall be expended in enlistment in excess of 25,000 men. Both branches have now their proper strength. Old soldiers who wish to re-enlist in infantry or artillery can only do so in their own companies, or by special authority from the Adjutant-General. Recruiting for cavalry is brisk at present, and all recruiting officers enlist for that branch, with the exception of the rendezvous at No. 100 Walker and No. 109 West St., New York. Gen. STANLEY, Superintendent G. R. S., has advised recruiting officers that "the Adjutant-General informs this office that it is not intended to break up the rendezvous now established, but to retain them in charge of the officers and parties until recruiting is resumed." Numerous applications of old soldiers, who formerly served in the cavalry branch, are made for enlistment in the infantry.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE papers are manifestly among the most important certificates issued by the Government, and yet for many years past no effort has been made to protect the owners from the result of accidental or designed deprivation. And once gone, the soldier had very many obstacles to overcome before he could possibly replace the information which they furnished, as to his right to the privileges which pertain to the condition of one honorably discharged from the military service. We are glad to learn that an effort is now being made to gather up all certificates of discharge, not now in the hands of the rightful owners, in order that they may be deposited in the War Department for reference. It is estimated that there are more than 50,000 certificates afloat in the city of New York alone. The opportunities thus presented for fraudulent claims are evident.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of London says: "America is said to have disposed of some iron-clads to Russia. The latter country will not gain much by this transfer, except old iron and marine stores. 'The States' have a happy knack of getting rid of the useless or obsolete, as France found on purchasing the celebrated ship *Dunderberg*." As the *Dunderberg* belonged to a private ship-builder, Wm. H. WEBB, and we have sold no iron-clads to Russia, this story loses something of its point. If England continues to sink her iron-clads as rapidly as she has been doing, she will be in the market as a competitor with Russia when we are ready to sell.

COL. OSCAR A. MACK, Lieut.-Col. 21st Infantry, Inspector of National Cemeteries, died at Moberly, Mo., Oct. 22. Col. MACK was on his return from New Mexico, whither he had gone for his health. He served with distinction during the late war, and was for the greater part of the war aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-Gen. GEO. A. THOMAS.

THE WIDOWS' FUND has been increased this week by the following contribution, which came too late for more detailed acknowledgment. The name of each donor will be given next week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Officers and enlisted men, Battery G, 5th Artillery	\$36.00
Officers and enlisted men, Camp Apache, A. T. (Capt. Ogilby, 8th Infantry)	136.50
Total	\$172.50

A STATED meeting of the M. O. L. U. S., Commandery of the State of New York, will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Street, New York, November 1st, 1876, at 8 P. M. The following Companions have been appointed members of the Relief Committee for the ensuing year: Bt. Major-Gen. C. K. Graham, U. S. V., chairman; Brig.-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. A., (retired); Bt.-Col. H. C. King, U. S. V.; Chief Engineer G. Sewell, U. S. N.; Bt.-Col. R. Watts, U. S. V.; Surgeon H. M. Wells, U. S. N.; Major S. Cabot, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. L. Farragut, late U. S. A. The Committee appointed to arrange a plan for the proper preparation of personal and historical papers relating to the late war, respectfully recommend for adoption the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Council of this Commandery be, and is hereby instructed to receive and solicit essays, papers and addresses relating to matters of History or Personal Reminiscences in connection with the late war of the Rebellion, or on subjects of interest to the Army or Navy. Such papers to be from members of this Order, and to be delivered at the regular meeting of this Commandery, as the Council may determine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The list of Passed Assistant Engineers of the Navy, as it now stands, is composed of those who entered from civil life in 1861, '63 and '63 as 3d Assistant Engineers, and the class of Acting 3d Assistants who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868, after two years' instruction. None of its members can boast of too rapid promotion when compared with their more fortunate comrades of the Line, or even with the other Staff Corps; but those who entered in '63 seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate, failing to secure any of the advantages that "service during the war" was popularly supposed to confer, and denied the slightly accelerated promotion yielded to their seniors of the same grade.

Those who entered in '61 were promoted to 1st Assistants, with an average total service of less than five years.

Those who entered in '62 were commissioned in their present grade, Jan. 1, 1868, with an average of five years and five months' total service.

Those who entered in '63 were promoted to the same grade after an average total service of ten years and three months, the first commission being dated Oct. 26, 1872, and the last Oct. 27, 1874.

One only appears as having entered in '64, and we come to the class graduating from the Naval Academy in 1868. One would naturally suppose that this is the place for the long interval between "dates of present commissions" instead of where it now exists. It is not here, however. The first commission dates two days later, and the whole class were promoted with an average of less than seven years' total service after graduation.

Those cases in which promotion was delayed, because of failure to pass the first examination, have not been considered in this comparison. It is enough to say that the "bilgees" of the '62 date were finally given commissions, placing them about four years ahead of those who entered early in '63, and passed all their examinations with credit. Truly a singular way to reward merit.

Just why this is so I have been unable to discover. Possibly some one learned in the law may be able to explain why it is interpreted to mean one thing for the latter half of the 1862 date, but quite another thing for those who served with at least equal credit, but entered in 1863.

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, MASS., October 17, 1876.

RESUSCITATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Whatever may have been the bitterness of hostility between the Northern and Southern States eleven or twelve years ago, the feeling has so entirely died out that each views with satisfaction the gradual recovery of the other from the effects of the desolating contest. The interchange of commercial relations is doing much to effect reciprocal good: the fusion of political opinions, which generally follows upon a Presidential election, will do still more if the Chief Magistrate's duties are honestly fulfilled, and education is performing its humanizing part in effacing prejudices.

Among the States which, at this moment, are undergoing a recuperative process, that which is nearest to the North, and was the scene of the latest desperate struggles, naturally attracts a superior portion of attention. Virginia, dear to the Republic as the resting place of George Washington, claims prominence, and we are unfeignedly glad to learn that in every respect improvement is the order of the day. The political campaign assumes so gentle a form, especially in the vicinity of the Blue Mountain range, that no stranger would suppose any ferment existed in the State. Business is not suspended by its operations, and the University of Virginia continues the even tenor of its useful way under improved auspices. That educational institution, founded by Thomas Jefferson fifty years since, boasts a faculty, many of whose members reaped distinction in the battle field during the civil war. Professor C. S. Venable was a lieutenant-colonel and aide-de camp to General Robert Lee; Professor Peters was a colonel in the Virginia cavalry. He now has the Latin and the Sanscrit schools; Professor Mallett was in the Ordnance Department; Doctors J. N. Page, J. L. Davies and J. L. Cabell were all Army surgeons; Dr. J. F. Harrison, the chairman of the faculty, was a surgeon in the Confederate navy; and Major G. Peyton, the popular proctor, was the adjutant-general of Rodes' Division. But though the military element is so powerfully represented in the University, no attempt is made to impart instruction in any of the military sciences. *Cedant arma togæ.* The arts of peace are in the ascendant, for the majority of the students come from the Western States, where the land craves good husbandry. And in aid of the quieter pursuits of life the University has lately received from a resident in the State of New York, who refuses to divulge his name, the sum of \$50,000, for the formation of a Museum of Natural History. A resident at Washington has donated \$5,000 for additions to the library, and Dr. Squibb of Brooklyn has presented the students with a gymnasium. It is a strong proof of the popularity of an institution, when men who are not in any way connected with it should be found ready to devote a portion of their wealth to the promotion of its useful ends. Happily for Virginia there is little prospect of her being compelled to take

up arms again in any cause whatsoever, for, though she might turn out good officers, she would not be able to maintain the prestige of the State cavalry. We hear wretched accounts of the horses in use in the county. They have neither form, flesh nor bone, and their pace—owing to the irrigating of the roads—is neither a trot, an amble, nor a canter, but partakes of all. No one ever ventures to put them into a gallop. But if military pursuits and military education are ignored in the University, they receive special attention at the college at Lexington. West Point has a formidable rival in the Virginia Military Institute, at least in respect to the course of study and the earnestness with which it is prosecuted. The conduct of the students is reported to be excellent. In other respects there is but a shadow of military life in all Virginia. Each county has its military company of infantry or artillery which pays some attention to drill, but there is a difficulty there as elsewhere in the United States, in preserving the numerical strength of the several bodies. It is not in the nature of our people to imitate the coney who "dwells where she is kindled." The growth of intellectual strength, conjoined with commercial or agricultural opportunity, carries them away to "fresh fields and pastures new," and it is rare that, in peaceful times, their places are supplied by other growth. Hence the difficulty of keeping up military companies to a particular standard. There may be as many as eighty rank and file in a county to-day, and on the lapse of a year the force shall be reduced to fifty or sixty. Well, we do not want a large militia now-a-days, but the military spirit must not be allowed to evaporate. It will always be the nucleus of strength under any emergencies that may arise.

ANGLO-SAXON.

HENRY WILSON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I give below a statement of the moneys I have received on account of the Henry Wilson Monumental Association. By request of General Sherman I have consented to act as custodian of this fund, and I shall take pleasure in receiving moneys for the same. The movement to raise this fund to erect a monument to the memory of that eminent statesman—the soldier's friend—originated at Fort Vancouver, W. T. Your paper last spring contained the proceedings of a meeting held at that post on January 28, 1876, by which Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield and McDowell were requested to act as an executive committee.

BENJ. ALVORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1876.

General Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster General, in account with Henry Wilson Monument Association.

Date of receipt of money.	From whom received.	On account of what company or regiment.	Am't.
Sept. 18.	Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, thro' Col. J. B. Fry, Asst. Adj. Gen.	Co. C, 22d Inf. \$11 Co. G, " \$1.50	\$12 50
Oct. 13.	Maj.-Gen. I. McDowell	Capt. Rodney Layton's Co. (K), 16th Infantry	33 00
Oct. 14.	Gen. W. T. Sherman, thro' Col. J. E. Tourtelotte	Sent by Serg. Maj. Joseph Parker, 10th Cav., from "enlisted men in Texas".....	100 00
Oct. 24.	Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, sent check on S. F. for \$100, when collected rec'd \$109 currency.	Companies A and K, 12th Infantry	109 00
		Total....	\$259 50

We have received and forwarded to Gen. Alvord, since the receipt of the above report, the following contributions entrusted to us: Co. H, 15th Infantry, \$37; Co. H, 9th Cavalry, \$36; Co. M, 9th Cavalry, \$6. In all, \$79.—ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES IN GERMANY.

We make the following extract from a letter from Leipzig to the Boston Herald, describing the autumn manœuvres of the 4th and 12th Corps, before the Emperor of Germany and many distinguished foreigners. The troops consisted of nearly 50,000 men, under command of Prince George of Saxony and General Von Blumenthal respectively. Of the personnel the writer says: I spent some time in examining, as well as possible, the ordinary run of men in the companies, and came to the conclusion that the majority of them were inferior in physique, general appearance and get-up of the English militia or regulars, while the officers were, as a rule, superior. In contrast with the soldiers of Holland or France, I reached the conclusion that the Germans were better, yet not equal to those of Italy or our own country. I think, also, that the German is too heavily weighted in a useless way; that is a good deal of weight that he is obliged to carry when in full marching order, might be spared him by the more ingenuity in his kit. In appearance he displayed all the usual vagaries of military tailoring on the whole, and in many instances was not as clear as he should have been. Apparently, all care of accoutrements had been expended on the brass of the uniform, which was excessively well polished, to the detriment of his general appearance. His officers displayed on the contrary all the gorgeousness that the German uniforms are capable of, and they are very effectively kept and displayed with the most scrupulous care. Their fine figures and general bearing were spoiled, however, by a look of intense conceit or supreme insolence—a style of expression they seem to cultivate. This is only among the young officers, those of a higher grade having particularly pleasant faces, and full of agreeable manliness. The bearing of the young officers to each other is excessively polite, but to anybody not military just as much the other way. To see them on the streets one would think that manners were a fiction and good breeding a myth. And it is very nearly so. It is ab-

solutely astonishing how polite they can be to an officer and how boorish to a lady. Of their conduct in the field as troops one can speak with greater praise, as it was very creditable. In the review the march past was not always as perfect as could be desired, the line being quite often unsteady. Yet it is a most difficult feat with a front 40 deep, and better trained troops than those at Merseburg fall frequently. For instance, in the march past of the guards, in the Horse Guards' inclosure in London, on the last Queen's birthday, there were many blemishes. In the accuracy and promptness of their field manœuvres both of the competing army corps are to be awarded all praise, each order being executed most comprehensively and without any entangling fuss. The firing was fair as regards familiarity with the weapon. The artillery was well and lightly handled, and, had it been serious and not sham, would unquestionably have done good service. The guns were readily worked, the gunners especially deserving praise. The cavalry deserve a good word for their excellent drill, but of the quality of the horses one cannot speak in laudation. They are generally undersized, and probably poor stagers. Both in this service and the artillery a number were ruined for any further military uses. Altogether, one could not witness these manœuvres without being deeply impressed with the efficiency, and general stability of the German troops, and could easily see that, when the next struggle convulses Europe, Prussia or Germany will take no second place; for Merseburg furnished ample evidence, if such were needed, that the men there will play an important part in rearranging the map of Europe. Of course, the spectacle was attended by crowds of people, but to the majority, I imagine, it must have seemed pretty poor fun; while to the "Bauern," in his holiday dress, it was a mystery to hear an officer ride up and holler at a company of infantry, busy firing, and enveloped in the smoke of their guns, "Hear, donnerveiter, stop that firing, lie down, you are all dead men!"

SPANISH CAVALRY.

THE Cadiz correspondent of a contemporary thus describes the cavalry of Spain: "The proper strength of horse in the Spanish army is twenty-six regiments of regular cavalry and four regiments of 'Remontistas,' or remounted soldiers, each regiment consisting of 570 officers and men and 400 horses. It is best to give a short sketch of the exterior features of a Spanish cavalry barrack, that your readers may have the scene before their eyes, and be led to an interest in the minutiae. Much like an Oxford or Cambridge 'quad,' but with a far larger courtyard, and with but one story, the stone-built, often antique, barrack stands on the outskirts of the town or city. Many are the painted stalls of the water-sellers, (*aguaduchos*) which line the dusty road to the barrack, and where fresh water from Andujar porous jars, of the old classical pitcher shape and form, and sweet 'bebidas,' such as 'orchata,' or almond syrup, sarsaparilla, and the like are sold. A few dismounted troopers, in crimson trousers and short dark blue fatigue jacket, are lounging about. One soldier on foot, with drawn sabre, paces up and down in front of the broad and lofty entrance. As you enter, on either side of the gateway, is placed a bristling row of sabres or lances with the red and yellow pennons of Spain floating from them, and within is heard the stamping of the 400 horses, the shouts of the stablemen, the bray of trumpets. On either side of the doorway are the dark cells, with the inscription over each in black letters '*Calabozos*;' then there are crowds of soldiers, in drab-colored stable trousers and short blue jackets, leaning over the massive stone balconies; there is the sound of some wild Andalusian ditty from the canteen; the ring of hammer and anvil from the shoeing-shed; and a fierce sun blazing down—such is a Spanish cavalry barrack. But in Spain there is ever something picturesque. Some women of striking beauty are waiting and weeping at the gates, and a few eggs and oranges in their hand, and as the officer on duty comes in, his sabre rattling on the ground, they beg of him some unheard of permission to see some one of their favorites, or something of the sort; he graciously smiles, bows, and with all the courtesy of the Spanish officer, says, 'I wish I could permit it; if it rested with me I would;' and passes within the gates; and, perhaps, a pair of *Remontistas*, or 'remounts,' walk in, their jaded horses, wearied with sousing the *campo*, left untethered at the barrack door. The costume of these men is picturesque in the extreme; they wear black bats looped up with rose-colored rosettes, brown jackets faced with rose cloth, baggy brown trousers turned up at the ankle, with a foot's breadth of rose-colored cloth, and boots of unbleached leather, with embroidery and many tassels. They are soldiers who have served as 'good-conduct' men for six years, and, armed with Prussian sabre and short Remington hanging at the saddle-bow, they become 'country mounted police, and aid the Civil Guards and ordinary police very materially.

"In the modern cavalry barracks near Seville Station was quartered, when I visited it, a famous regiment, the '10th Lancers,' otherwise called the 'Cavalry of Montesa,' taking their proud title from the town of Montesa, in Valencia, where, after the Templar Knights were dispersed, arose the Christian Order of the 'Knights of Montesa,' in the year 1319. This regiment is more celebrated for prowess and precision than for uniform. The officers wear dark-blue tunics, with silver-plated steel epaulets; crimson trousers; facings of tunic white, no adornments; when in full uniform, brass helmet with spike, like the Prussian cavalry; and, always, the usual leather sewed on to the trousers from knee to foot, to resist the friction of the saddle, an arrangement which looks much like top-boots, without their inconvenience. The undress cap of the officers is white and gold, with peak. The men wear dark-

blue, nearly black, tunics, and dark-blue trousers with broad red stripes.

"As you pass through the barrack-square, you will be struck with the youth and the semi-Oriental appearance of the troopers, who seem, for the most part growing lads of from eighteen to twenty summers. Yet each recruit for the cavalry ought to be twenty years of age, and 500 millimètres in height, and is enlisted for six years. These are *tropa escogida*, or picked men, the rule being that, out of every batch of *quintos*, or recruits, the marine artillery officer has first choice, and then the cavalry and land artillery officers 'divide the spoil' between them, the Artillery and Engineer officers having two 'calls' for every one of the cavalry. Hence the well-deserved reputation of the Engineer and Artillery forces in Spain.

"Now, then, as to the pay of the privates, soldiers, and non-commissioned officers in the cavalry regiments of the Spanish army: A *sargente primero*, or sergeant-major, receives 48 pesetas 80 centimos per month; *sargente segundo*, or sergeant, 37 p. 50 c.; *cabo primero*, or first corporal, 24 p. 25 c.; *cabo segundo*, or corporal, 21 p. 75 c.; *soldado primero*, or first-class private, 19 p. 65 c., (of these last there are but four to each regiment); *soldado detropa*, or common private, 18 p. 75 c.; a peseta equals the French franc or English 10d., and a centimo is the hundredth part of a peseta.

"This regiment, a 'crack' one for fighting, but of unostentatious uniform, consists of 570 officers and men, and 400 horses, as usual. The troopers each carry a sabre of Toledo blade, but with the steel scabbard and steel handguard of the Prussian soldiery. These sabres are called here 'Toledo-Prusso,' and are splendid weapons. Each trooper, of course, has his lance, exactly like the lances of our own English 12th Lancers in length and quality of wood. Each carries his saddle-bag, or *malleta*, of blue and crimson cloth; and each has a most serviceable *capa*, or long cloak, of dark-blue cloth, lined with drab canvas, which costs £2 English money; and his *manta*, or strong, wiry, Burgos-made cloth rug, under which to sleep. One company of each regiment of lancers is armed with short Remington rifles, as well as the sabres. This seems to me a most wise and useful provision. I have but to add, as regards the troopers, that their trousers cost twenty-one pesetas per pair, and the tunic seven pesetas.

"Passing through the barracks, we come to the dormitories and other establishments, and suffice it to say, that, generally speaking, they were in this case a pattern of neatness. There were one dozen shoemakers (soldiers) at work, the Blucher boot-pattern being adhered to; the price I have given already. There were the shoeing smiths, four for every hundred soldiers, making the light and small, but durable, Spanish horse-shoe. Each of the shoeing smiths receive ten pesetas per month above his regimental pay. We visited then the *cantina*, where two Sevilian girls were presiding over bottles of *vino tinto* and *aguardiente*, and selling cold spring water, with the usual accompaniment of an '*asucavillo*,' or sugar cake, here called '*pana*' to the thirsty troopers. Few were drinking wine; *cau sucrée* seemed the one favorite beverage. Many would be surprised at seeing no 'officers' mess-room,' but, as a rule, the officers do not mess together, but take their modest breakfast at 11 a. m., and dinner at 6:30 at the nearest table d'hôte. This arrangement, if at the expense of some trifling *esprit de corps*, has great advantages, since the man of slender purse can live within his income without any invidious remark; and it exactly suits a nation of habits so essentially frugal as the Spanish. The officers live in private lodgings or in hotels; only the two 'officers of the guard' sleep in barracks, order being preserved by the sergeants. At Alcalá, and some few barracks in Spain, the officers mess together and sleep in barracks. This is the exception, and not the rule. The officers' quarters are then called '*paviliones*.'

"As regards punishments, they are as follows: A really bad character would be tried and sent to any convict establishment like a common felon; a disorderly fellow, or deserter, sent to join the 'condemned regiment' at Ceuta, whence escape is impossible. I was permitted some months since to inspect this very regiment at Ceuta, and a finer set of men for *physique* I have never seen. Then there are at the *calabozos*, or dark cells, where a soldier may be confined seven days, without bed, and on bread and water diet—a treatment to which not often resort is had. Reprimands are common, and have a good effect. '*Pegar no es permitido*' (flogging is not allowed), the officer told me with a smile; 'but,' said he, 'the sergeants will give a kick or a stroke of the stick at times.'

The *mayoria*, or adjutant's office, with its piles of docketed papers; the *caja*, or cash-room; the *despacho del coronel*, or colonel's office; the weighing and measuring room, brick, clean, whitewashed, and somewhat naked apartments, hung round with maps of the best horse breeding districts in the Peninsula, all were models of order and soldierly lack of luxury. Lastly, we visited the dormitories, the regimental storehouses, the stables, and the kitchens. The storehouse of helmets, saddles, and lances, Remington rifles, tunics, bridles, bits, etc., was perfect. The saddles are of the English pattern, and are made by Manchegans and Andalucians, chiefly the former. The bits are square, and very massive. There was also a store of *cabezones*, or iron nose-bands, used to break in horses, and ride them to water. This band is furnished with a rough inside edge, and the power of it is tremendous. The proper name is *cabezon con serreta*. The beds of the soldiery are low settles, formed by three planks; they are 1½ feet from the ground, three yards long, and 3 feet in breadth; and each soldier in the barrack had white pillow, mattress and rug. Fifty-five beds were in each dormitory; the dormitory being 40 yards long, 16 yards broad, and 18 feet in height. It had six windows. One sergeant slept in an alcove at the end. The

room was clean, sweet, and wholesome. The men go to bed at nine, and rise at five in summer, and at six or seven in the winter. The stables were an interesting and noisy sight, the high-mettled horses (all are entire horses) neighing and kicking, and the stablemen shouting and interfering by voice and hand. These horses are Spanish-bred, and come from the great breeding grounds near Cordova and Jerez. The average cost is £35 to £40 per horse, and their ages from four to twelve years. They are slight, showy animals, and stand five *dedos* above the average of Spanish horses. The men ride exceedingly well and fearlessly, with a perfect seat. Each horse has half *setimin* of barley and 12½ pounds of chopped wheat or barley straw per diem.

"The uniforms of the Spanish cavalry are excessively gorgeous, some would say meretricious, but they match well with their glowing Southern sun. Among uniforms should be mentioned the Hussars of Pavia, picked men for height, who wear a uniform as follows: Cap of white and gold; jacket, bright scarlet, trimmed with gamboge yellow, cobalt blue trousers, with red or yellow stripe, top-boots, and cord sash.

"The numerical strength of companies, regiments and battalions have been so altered by the emergencies of war that it is impossible to give any exact account of them; in the late war many companies numbered 140 men, instead of 100."

OUR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE *Saturday Review* gives the following deserved compliment to the way in which our Government presents its public reports:

"As often happens, the most valuable and not the least interesting works on our monthly list belong to the extensive class of Public Reports. It is the practice of the American Government to spare no pains or expense in elaborating or in publishing the more important of these; but the second part of the Medical History of the Rebellion, the volume which relates to surgery, is one of the most perfectly constructed, most minute in its details, and most excellent in its execution, of any that we remember to have seen. We do not know whether there is any volume or collection of volumes containing a larger variety of surgical cases more thoroughly reported or more splendidly illustrated, and we can hardly imagine a book which the young student would take up from time to time with greater curiosity, would read with deeper interest, or turn to better account in the study of his profession."

Speaking of another equally important Government publication the same authority says:

"The ninth volume of that gigantic Geological Survey of the Territories to which we have so often had occasion to refer deals with the single subject of invertebrate paleontology, and treats it with a fulness which leaves the veriest specialist nothing to desire. That any ordinary geologist should have leisure to study and master these tremendous volumes year by year is almost inconceivable; and it is only by finding some American writer who will undertake to digest the masses of information therein contained that the authors of this ponderous series can hope to render their discoveries really available even to the scientific world. The tenth volume is a special example of the extraordinary elaboration and minuteness of this interminable work; occupying over 600 pages, with a multitude of elaborate plates, it is simply a monograph of the Geometrid moths or Phalaenidae of the United States. And when we are told that other similar monographs based on the collections of the survey are in an advanced state of preparation we marvel whether the series will ever find a single reader who will have perused its volumes from beginning to end, whether a single human life would suffice for such a task, or whether it would be possible for any human memory to arrange, digest, and retain even the more important of the facts therein amassed."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Times* writes: "The second of the Russian circular ironclads, which is named after their distinguished designer, has recently undergone lengthened steam trials between Nicolaieff and Sevastopol and back again. The *Admiral Popoff* is 120 feet in diameter, and, therefore, 20 feet greater than the first circular ship, the *Nongorod*, and her displacement exceeds that of the latter vessel by more than 1,000 tons. She has engines of an aggregate nominal horse power of 640, against 480 in the *Nongorod*, and it will be remembered by readers of Mr. Reed's Russian letters of last year that one-half of her power is concentrated upon two screw propellers, which sweep down considerably below the keel, the remainder being applied to four smaller propellers limited to the vessel's draught of water—viz., 12 feet 6 inches. With full speed of engines and all her screws at work, she has been found to attain an average mean speed over several continuous hours of nine knots, with an occasional speed for shorter periods of 9½, and in one instance of 10 knots. The entire distance from Sevastopol to Nicolaieff by sea and river, including certain delays and stoppages for experimental purposes, was made at a mean speed of eight knots. In a competitive trial of speed with the *Nongorod*, it was found that with only her two principal screws and one-half of her engines and boilers at work the new ship was able to keep always ahead of the others. Admiral Popoff's anticipations respecting the superior performances which would be attained with the circular plan applied to vessels of greater size appear to have been corroborated in a remarkable manner. The new vessel, designed to steam at six knots, has attained the speed stated above, and, what is more important still, in view of the future development of the system, is the fact that whereas in the small ship *Nongorod* one horse-power drove but five tons of displacement at a given speed, in the larger vessel a horse-power has driven 11 tons at the same speed."

MON CADET.

O, mon cadet, mon joli cadet!
Straight as an arrow, lithe as a fay,
Fickle as fortune, inconstant as chance,
Light as a fairy when leading the dance.
Sliding, gliding, whirling we go,
Murm'ring sweet nothings so softly and low,
Carelessly graceful, mon beau debonnaire,
O, que je t'aime, mon beau militaire!

O, mon cadet, mon joli cadet!
Now silent and thoughtful, now joyous and gay,
Never dull, never harsh, never stupidly good,
With his laughing eyes saying, "I would if I could."
Whispering, caressing, kissing me, too,
In spite of my anger; for what can I do?
He's so strong and so earnest, and then—I don't care.
O, que je t'aime, mon beau militaire!

O, mon cadet, mon joli cadet!
How I will weep when he goes far away,
Out on the Plains, 'midst danger and strife,
While all I can do is to pray for his life.
Watching, weeping, waiting the day
That shall bring him again, no more mon cadet,
But my soldier, my lover, my joy and my care.
Que je t'adore, mon brave militaire!

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1876.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of Georgia, is at the New York Hotel this week.

THE Surgeon-General has informed an applicant that in consequence of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, soldiers this year entitled to a new artificial limb, or \$50 commutation, cannot be supplied.

PRESIDENT GRANT has appointed Robert Ogden Tyler, of Hartford, to a cadetship at West Point, in recognition of the distinguished services of his uncle, the late Gen. Robert O. Tyler.

AFTER reading Governor Chamberlain's proclamation to rifle clubs, demanding the surrender of their arms, the club at Rock Hill, S. C., procured a box, placed in it an old horse pistol, a flint-lock rifle, and an army musket, and shipped it to the Governor marked "C. O. D." The expressage was \$18.

THE grandmother of the late Gen. McPherson, whose monument was unveiled at Washington by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on Wednesday, was invited to be present at the ceremonies, but died the day before the invitation reached its destination. She was ninety-nine years old.

REV. GREEN CLAY SMITH, the Prohibitionist candidate for President, was the youngest soldier in the Mexican War. He entered the service when only thirteen years old, and was made a lieutenant, serving with much credit. During the late war he attained the rank of brigadier-general, and is now pastor of a Baptist church in Frankfort, Ky.

THE Washington "Capital" says of the statue of McPherson, just unveiled at Washington: "The statue is fairly tolerable. The horse—it is an equestrian piece of moulding—is in a peculiar position, as if just recovering from a severe case of the epizoot, he is called upon to sneeze and forgets how the operation is performed. In size it is somewhat larger than life."

THE veterans of the National Military Asylum, near Hampton, Va., having seen some articles in Northern papers reflecting on the management of their home, held an indignation meeting Oct. 19, and adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the management of the Home under Gov. Woodin, and pronouncing the statements which have been published false in every particular.

THE Norfolk "Virginian," which has a poor opinion of the Commander-in-Chief is very complimentary to the Army, of which it says: "The officers and men of the Army are men of courage and generosity—men who have seen and sympathized with the sufferings of the down-trodden South, and who can never be made the willing tools of its oppression. At their hands South Carolina and the South need fear no violence. They come through the necessity of obeying the orders of a military despot, but their presence among us will breed no fear among honest men who love their country and its laws, and are determined to maintain them."

FIFTY members of the Society of the Cincinnati dined together at the Reform Club, Philadelphia, on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 19. The guests were Gen. Patterson, Col. Potter, Mr. Harman, and the Governor of the State; Gov. Carroll, of Maryland; Gen. Hawley, of the Centennial Commission, and Mr. McMichael. Among the members were Messrs. Schuyler, Ward, Fitch, and Podgers, of the New York Society, and full delegations from the South Carolina, Maryland, and Pennsylvania Societies. The dinner was in the Reform Club's best style. The venerable President of the New Jersey Society presided, and responded to the first sentiment, "The Fathers of the Republic."

THE St. Louis "Republican" says: Messrs. George B. Clark, Otto Kochitzky and two sons of the latter, attached to the engineering force of the Little River Valley and Arkansas Railroad Company, while at New Madrid a few days ago, measured the depth of the channel of the river at that place. They found the depth of water in front of Morrison's Landing to be eighty feet. From there down the channel deepens uniformly to St. John's Bayou, where it is one hundred and four feet deep. The greatest depth found was opposite Main street in New Madrid, one hundred and eight feet; from that point it decreased to a uniform depth of eighty feet as far down as measurement was extended. All the measurements were from high water mark.

On a recent Sunday several members of the family of Gov. Winchester being in attendance at the Baptist church in New Haven, the officiating minister took for his subject the war troubles in the East. Reciting the stories touching the barbarous treatment of the Bulgarian Christians by the Turks, the preacher denounced the Turkish people and gave it as his opinion that all Christians should unite in behalf of their persecuted brethren in their struggle for religious and political liberty. Then he referred to the fact of the Turkish contract with the Winchester Manufactory, and said that "keeping a house of prostitution was a respectable occupation compared to furnishing arms which would be used for the massacre of Christians." Those of the Winchester family who were present were, naturally, greatly outraged by this direct allusion to them from the pulpit, and there is much feeling in New Haven on the subject.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WINTER INSTRUCTION.

It is undoubtedly true that "our citizen soldiers are our main stay in time of war." In order that the "main stay" may be well seasoned and properly fashioned to the use for which intended, as well as sound, strong and elastic in the rough, a species of preparation is required which it does not receive. In no country save America is so much left to chance—the inspiration of the moment—and no where else is there such a fearful waste of raw men and material in a first campaign. How many thousands have died miserably in rude field hospitals without a glimpse of the enemy—victims of ignorance and incompetency—or how many still live to curse the luck which sent them forth under officers whose military knowledge was limited to armory manoeuvres and whose ideas of a commissariat were rather hazy, including green apples, roadside pies, and "bob veal" among articles of issue. The ghastly monuments to dyspepsia and dysentery—"soldier wrecks"—which are to be seen daily in the streets, bear eloquent testimony to the want of preparation for war on the part of the "mainstay." The immense load of debt under which taxpayers stagger now-a-days might have been vastly lightened had our land forces been in such condition at the outbreak of the Civil War as a suitable and simple course of military instruction for the militia, would have ensued. In some parts of the country this seems to be appreciated, notably in the assembling of large bodies of the National Guard together in camps, as at Philadelphia and Framingham, full reports of which have appeared in the JOURNAL. The winter is of course the time for theoretical instruction, as the summer and autumn are seasons for practical illustration of the principles laid down in military manuals and text-books. In the winter, besides the usual indoor drills and inspections, officers' schools should be established in which the division, brigade and regimental commanders respectively, should act as instructors. The division commander could assemble the brigade commanders, and the division staff, before whom essays on strategy, grand tactics, logistics and military history might be read and discussed. Occasionally a game of Kriegsspiel illustrating manoeuvres suitable for the summer field practice might be advantageously introduced. The brigade commander would assemble the colonels, commanders of separate companies and the brigade staff, at least twice a month with a view to uniformity in the performance of actual field service, such as outpost, scouting, and detached duty of all kinds; also with reference to all staff duties. The regimental commanders to assemble their commissioned subordinates as often as practicable, and, in addition to questions pertaining to drill, require recitations to be made with relation to the internal economy of a camp or garrison, questions of discipline, "customs" of the Army, the details of all kinds of detached service, care of troops in a campaign, transportation, supply and equipment, make-shifts, estimation of distances, and military accounts. The school for non-commissioned officers to be continued as usual.

Cavalry and light artillery officers should be instructed in the proper management of their troops or batteries, selection and care of horses, the length and character of marches, the selection of cavalry camps, the proper gait for certain kinds of duty, the care and method of handling their pieces, when and where those special arms can be used to most advantage, etc. It would be very much in the interests of the majority of cavalry and light artillery organizations of the militia if they would each secure the services of an expert professional soldier as an instructor; in no other way can they become efficient or even ornamental. This could be done at a very slight expense; from the numbers of ex-officers and discharged soldiers of the Army or of non-commissioned officers on recruiting service a selection could readily be made, and in two months we would guarantee a marvellous improvement, so that instead of ridicule for bad horsemanship and confusion in the ranks, the mounted National Guardsmen would meet with respect and deserved applause.

When the season for out-of-door exercises returns, the troops should be taken out of town and practiced in the foregoing principles. Instead of that travesty of war, the ancient and absurd "sham battle," so intimately associated with whiskey and rustic revelry, one or two brigades equipped for work, in fatigue uniform, with overcoats, blankets and shelter tents, might go into camp for a week. On an appointed day in pursuance of a well digested plan previously communicated to the troops, suitable positions would be taken for the illustration of actual warfare. The passage of streams, advantage to be taken of broken ground, and all the important principles of offensive and defensive operations would be rehearsed and indelibly impressed upon the minds of the participants, as no theoretical instruction alone, could possibly do. The relative skill of commanders, and any errors made, to be pointed out by an umpire, previously selected on account of his professional attainments. There is nothing new about this plan but its application.

We know that in certain States and in the vicinity of large cities this plan for field manoeuvres may be easily carried out, while the theoretical training can be acquired without exception. Therefore let the winter course be part of a thorough system of military preparation which will make of the soldier by name, a soldier indeed—not only nominally but really a Guardian of the Nation.

THE RIFLE.

THE OSWEGO TEAM.—We willingly give space to a communication from the captain of the Oswego team, giving "the other side" of the alleged violation of rules in the late match at Creedmoor:

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1876.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As you seem disposed to give every one a fair opportunity to be heard, I would like to occupy a little of your space on behalf of the team of the 48th regiment, to set their matters right before your readers.

1. In regard to sights. The Remington military rifle is very imperfectly sighted. If any one will elevate the standard of the rear sight and draw a line from the hammer to the point of the front sight, they will find nine out of ten of the rear sights more or less to the right of the centre, consequently the gun shoots to the right in a corresponding degree. To overcome this difficulty Colonel Smith, at my suggestion, more than two years ago, sent guns enough for the team to Remington's, at Ilion, to be exchanged for others, or the sights to be properly adjusted. (We were all using the notch in the rear sight at that time, and continued to do so till last July, in our match with the Belleville team.) The guns were sent, and were sighted for shooting at 200 and 300 yards in a still day, but nothing was done to overcome the difficulty at 500 yards. Our sights were spoiled for shooting at 200 yards, and so were all discarded. I mention this because Captain Curtiss had informed some one at Creedmoor that we had had guns resighted and he did not know whether any of them was used or not. Captain Curtiss had no charge of the team, but was simply a member of it. I presume, therefore, he did not know, but it was easy enough for the committee to ascertain, as the guns were all on the ground the following day, and could easily have been examined. But we saw none of the committee except General McMahon.

2. Colonel Wingate told Captain Curtiss and myself he would never throw out a score made with our guns, and regretted he hadn't taken our whole team for the Inter-State match. He told us there would be no trouble about getting the prizes, as we had won them fairly. As he afterwards said in his letter of condolence, we "won them by superior shooting only." But I do not wish to cast any reflections on Colonel Wingate. I have always considered him an honorable gentleman, and shall continue to think so till he is proved otherwise. All men are liable to err in judgment. The hearsay evidence of interested or disinterested parties is no evidence at all.

3. Now as to the gun, "A 49," mentioned so many times (White's). This gun measured higher with the calipers than that of C. A. Barton, which was shot in the Inter-State match. But the shoulder happened to be below the sight line aiming across the sights. This is the point upon which Colonel Wingate's adviser had told him to rely in the examination of sights, for they were all made with dies and must be alike. If any one will take the trouble to examine he will see for himself how perfect the sights are.

4. The secret of our success lay in the fact that we had a better team than last year, who all worked together instead of each man for himself. Those who will take the trouble to compare will see that those who shot in both teams lost on individual scores by shooting over the bar. To show that there was no need of lowering the shoulder, I will give the elevation of the several guns for the lowest days we used them:

Above 500.		Above 500.	
J. S. Barton.....	5	A. Cropsey.....	7
C. A. Barton.....	6	R. Post.....	43
L. L. Barnes.....	5	G. Geo. White.....	5
J. L. Wood.....	5	J. James Hall.....	63
G. Corrales.....	8	A. Curtiss.....	7
C. Coe.....	10	C. V. Houghton.....	8

We have heretofore returned from Creedmoor almost empty handed, but never entered a protest. This year we felt very confident of success for we knew we had a strong team. We shot in a straight-forward, honest manner, and Col. Wingate himself admits we won by superior shooting. Only we don't think it honorable to not only take the prizes from us, but made people think we resorted to unfair means to obtain them.

It was the duty of Col. Wingate to inspect all of the teams and their arms and equipments before a shot was fired. The only team he inspected was the Inter-State team, and it was his business to see that the rules were enforced.

There was one judgment, the line of vision—the notch in the rear sight and the point on the front. If either of these are altered you alter the sight. If you let down the shoulder you don't alter the sight any more than you alter it when you elevate it with a piece of paste board.

One thing more and I have done. In last week's JOURNAL is a communication signed "Camp Washington," which says that in our team last year we had three United States officers who would have shot, but for an accidental recognition of one of them by a friend. It is due to the Regular Army officers stationed here to say this is unqualifiedly false, and I do not believe Col. Church believes any such aspersions against men whom he knows to be gentlemen. The rest of the letter is unworthy of notice. A sergeant of the company stationed at this place did accompany the team as a friend of one of the team, but he did not participate in any match with the team, although he did shoot in some of the individual matches which were open to all. Our rolls will show that none have ever shot in the team who were not bona fide members of the regiment.

Sergt. J. S. BARTON, Capt. 48th Team.

THE HYTHE SYSTEM.—The editor of the "Pacific Life" gives the following with reference to the attempt made in 1862 to introduce the Hythe System of Musketry Practice into this country. Mr. Shaw says:

This method of target practice is the same which has been in use at Wimbledon during the past fifteen years, and which now forms the basis of the rules adopted by the National Rifle Association of America for the government of all rifle shooting contests. Colonel Roland, of Connecticut, together with Captain Percy Wilson, formerly of the British service, and who is now connected with the Pacific Life as turf editor, prevailed upon the New Jersey authorities to allow them to give some instruction to the militia in target shooting on the European plan. Capt. Wilson had undergone a course of instruction in the Hythe school of musketry, and was fully competent to impart his ideas to the New Jersey novices. Targets essentially the same as are now used at Creedmoor were erected on the great marsh near Newark, bankments and markers' butts constructed, and the most complete arrangements made for shooting from 100 yards to 600 yards distance. New York regiments were invited to join in the then novel competition, and members of the 23d and other New York commands joined their New Jersey comrades in the military pastime. The first prize, a cup presented by the citizens of Newark, was won by the 1st New Jersey regiment. Owing to the apathy manifested by the officers in the contest, Colonel Roland returned to New Haven, where he received some encouragement from Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, who appointed him to a position on his staff. An effort was then made to introduce the Hythe system in Connecticut, but the absorbing work of sending volunteers to the war so utterly engrossed the attention of the State authorities that nothing came of Col. Roland's designs in that quarter. He next visited Washington,

interviewed President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and others high in authority, and urged upon them the importance of training our soldiers to become marksmen, and the ease with which this could be accomplished. The War Department, as usual, exhibited a conservative spirit, and resented Roland's advice as a piece of impertinence.

GLEN DRAKE.—The meeting under the auspices of the American Rifle Association at Glen Drake Range, Westchester county, October 19, was not satisfactory, for the de Foyster badge was omitted, and this was a disappointment to those present who had intended to shoot for it. There were three matches shot, however, all of them at a distance of 300 yards; no sighting shots; position, off hand. The match for a Holden rifle, valued at \$20, was won by D. F. Davis, by a score of 27 out of a possible 35. He also secured the first prize in the subscription match, scoring 20 out of 25. J. R. Crohman won the special subscription match, scoring 24 out of a possible 35. An extraordinary and whimsical protest was made by an old Irishman who was husking corn in a field just beyond the ranges. He said the balls sometimes came near his position and that if it was not stopped he would return the fire from his side of the fence. We believe he did arm himself with a "Queen Ann," or "Brown Bess," or some other antique weapon with which he observed the proceedings for a long time, but did not "bring down his man."

(A) TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y.—In accordance with resolution adopted at last meeting, the commandant has entered this company in competition for the "Nevada" Badge Match. This company will assemble at the armory in full fatigue uniform, October 28, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., to proceed to Creedmoor for competition in the "Nevada" Badge Match. Members desiring to practice will assemble, in citizens dress, at Hunter's Point, on Friday, Oct. 20, and Thursday, Oct. 26, in time to take the 1 o'clock P. M. train for Creedmoor.

CONNECTICUT.—The annual meeting of the 2d regiment Rifle Association was held at New Haven Oct. 20 at the Whitney range. Each company furnished a team of eight to compete at 200 and 500 yards for team medals; five shots at each range. The first prize was taken by Co. E, by a score of 275; the second by K, by a score 266; the third by F, by a score of 256; the fourth by the Governor's Foot Guard, by a score of 223; the fifth by I, by a score of 219. A large number shot for individual prizes at 200 yards, the winner of the Col. Smith medal being John N. Lane, of Co. I, by a score of 23 out of possible 25. About forty men made scores of over 17, and several valuable prizes and medals were awarded. The result shows great improvement over the scores of last year.

The annual meeting of the 2d regiment Rifle Association took place at Whitney range, New Haven, Friday, October 20. There were eight teams entered for the regular match, besides which there was an individual match at 200 yards for the Col. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Barrio, and Lieut.-Col. Bacon medals and other prizes. The following are some of the leading scores, in the order of prizes, five shots each distance:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
1st. Co. E (New Haven).....	138	157	275
2d. Co. K (Wallingford).....	137	129	266
3d. Co. F (New Haven).....	128	128	256
4th. Co. — (Governor's Foot Guard).....	125	98	223
5th. Co. I (Meriden).....	120	99	219
6th. Co. H (Middletown).....	136	78	214
7th. Co. B (New Haven).....	119	41	160
8th. Co. C (New Haven).....	66	16	82

In the Individual Match the scores of the prize winners were as follows:

Sergt. Lane, Co. I (Col. Smith medal).....	22
Sergt. Sanford, Co. F (Lieut.-Col. Bacon medal).....	21
* Priv. Kennedy, Co. E (Winchester sporting rifle).....	21
* Priv. Folsom, Co. E (Whitney military rifle).....	21
Capt. J. E. Stetson, I. R. P. (Lieut.-Col. Barrio medal).....	21
Lieut. H. Blood, Co. I (silver goblet).....	20
Priv. Lowe, Co. F (silver goblet).....	20
Priv. Anderson Co. F (silver goblet).....	20
Priv. Devine, Co. D (silver cup).....	19
Priv. Dickson, Co. K (silver cup).....	19

Besides these scores there were five of 19, thirteen of 18, six of 17, three of 16, six of 15, six of 14, four of 13, two of 12, two of 11, four of 10, two of 9, three of 7, two of 5, one of 4, one of 3, one of 2, and one of 0. The various prizes were presented to the winners at the Gray's armory.

Major Rowe, who has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Connecticut brigade, vice Yale, declined, is one of the most enthusiastic shots in Connecticut, his record for the past season as a long range shot being the best of any member of the Connecticut Rifle Association. He will undoubtedly inaugurate such a system of rifle practice in the Connecticut brigade as will make the brigade in this particular the equal of any militia organization in the United States.

THE "SHARPS" PRIZE.—The first competition for the "Sharps Rifle Prize" of \$250 in gold comes off on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 10.30 A. M., on the Creedmoor range. This match is open to all comers; any rifles; no sighting shots nor previous practice on the day of the match allowed, and no "coaching."

NEW YORK

REGIMENTAL MUSTERS.—The annual muster and inspection of the troops of the 1st and 2d Divisions has been continued during the present week. We have taken especial pains to get the official figures and to gain some idea as to the actual condition of the various regimental organizations. Both in the city of New York and Brooklyn a marked improvement is noted in the strength, equipment, discipline, and drill of that portion of the National Guard. The reduction in number of organizations and the redistribution of regiments in the brigades has borne excellent fruit. There is of course much to be done yet, and if the course of instruction for the coming winter is judiciously ordered we see no reason why the militia of this State shall not ultimately crystallize into a model force equal to any voluntary reserve in the world. The general officers are men of acknowledged capacity and experience, and with a few exceptions the field officers are well fitted for their positions, and full of zeal and enthusiasm. The cavalry and artillery want more thorough instruction; upon which the State would doubtless replace the ancient "cavaliers" now dragged about by the artillerymen, with new and improved rifled pieces.

The following regiments were inspected and mustered:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This well known and excellent organization was paraded at its armory on the evening of October 24. As the leader of the State forces it has preserved its reputation by a consistent adherence to certain sound military principles, based upon an unexceptionable social status, and in most respects is a model regiment. The ceremonies of inspection and muster were correctly performed. No doubt the inspector may have noted certain deficiencies—inspectors always do—such as a microscopic specimen of dust or an illegal wrinkle,

* Tie was shot, Kennedy scoring 17, Folsom 16.

but to the casual observer everything was satisfactory. Since the last muster (1875) the 7th has gained nine men, making a total present and absent of 981, of whom—as will be seen by reference to the following table—only 8 per cent. were absent; in 1875 13 per cent. were absent. All the regiments show an improvement in this respect, but the 7th deserves the palm for reducing their absentees to a merely nominal figure. Col. Clark may well feel proud of the noble corps he seems to command so well.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.....	2	—	2
Staff.....	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	9	—	9
Band.....	47	—	47
First Company.....	75	3	78
Second ".....	104	9	113
Third ".....	61	6	67
Fourth ".....	64	6	70
Fifth ".....	60	12	72
Sixth ".....	67	6	73
Seventh ".....	71	14	85
Eighth ".....	111	4	115
Ninth ".....	109	5	114
Tenth ".....	106	23	129
Aggregate.....	893	88	981

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Scott's command, was paraded for the above mentioned purpose on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at the State Arsenal, first passing in review before General Varian, commanding the brigade to which the regiment belongs. All the movements were, with some trifling exceptions, as well executed as the limited space would allow. The fronts were very solid and effective. It will be seen that the regiment has picked up in numbers wonderfully. In 1874 it mustered 365 present, 113 absent (23 per cent.). In 1875, 396 present, 97 absent (20 per cent.). In 1876, 510 present, 137 absent (19 per cent.); being a gain in aggregate strength of 169 men in two years. The percentage of absentees is also much reduced. The return for 1876 gives:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	18	1	19
Band.....	30	10	40
A.....	31	16	47
B.....	49	16	65
C.....	66	15	81
D.....	50	32	82
E.....	51	6	57
F.....	70	17	87
G.....	47	6	53
H.....	52	18	70
I.....	46	0	46
Aggregate.....	510	137	647

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Cavanagh commanding, was inspected on Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, at the State Arsenal, by Major Wylie, brigade inspector. The men—many of whom are old soldiers—looked as belligerent and saucy as Irishmen generally do when in uniform—and often when out of it. This organization shows also a marked increase in strength. The aggregate in 1876 was 594. In 1875, 526 present and absent, with 45 per cent. absent. This year there were 648 "all told," and only 21 per cent. absent. The severe comments of the inspector in his official report last year upon the dead weight carried by the 69th in the shape of men who habitually shirked all military duty, evidently had a good effect, and as its personnel in officers has undergone some salutary changes since the previous muster we can safely predict a creditable future. The figures for 1876 were:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	18	1	19
A.....	31	16	47
B.....	49	16	65
C.....	66	15	81
D.....	50	32	82
E.....	51	6	57
F.....	70	17	87
G.....	47	6	53
H.....	52	18	70
I.....	47	—	47
K.....	30	10	40
Aggregate.....	511	137	648

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The annual muster took place, Oct. 23, at the armory in Brooklyn, Col. Richards, of the brigade staff, officiating. The regiment was in good trim. A very numerous assemblage was in attendance, by which the various details appeared to be generally appreciated on the score of novelty. Of those best known were General Jourdan, Colonel Roehr, Adjutant Pope, Capt. Tienken, Major Timmes and ex-Captain John Schweizer. Colonel Joseph Burger was in command, and after forming his men in the main drill-room, the regiment passed in review. The books and papers pertaining to the adjutant's office were in admirable condition. This was the subject of complimentary allusion in the official report last year. During the past year there has been a gain over the previous year of twenty-one men.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	—	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	—	8
Band.....	30	—	30
A.....	36	6	42
B.....	31	9	40
C.....	44	6	50
D.....	25	27	52
E.....	36	26	62
G.....	45	18	63
H.....	45	6	51
I.....	23	36	59
Aggregate.....	308	127	435

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This command assembled for inspection and muster at its armory, North Second and Fourth streets Brooklyn, E. D., on the evening of Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Line was formed with commendable promptitude under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Brownell who commanded the regiment during the evening. Col. Austin being absent because of death in his family. The inspection was preceded by a review of the regiment by Gen. Ira Beebe, brigade commander, who, with his staff, was present in undress uniform. The inspection and muster was made by Major Jas. E. Hayes, brigade inspector. The appearance of the regiment both as regards the dress and bearing of the men reflects credit upon its officers. Steadiness in line was a specially noticeable feature. In some portions of the rear rank some uneasiness was perceptible, caused by the presence for the first time of some new material. In the march past there was considerable unsteadiness and irregularities in distance. But in view of the cramped space within the limits of which the movements and ceremonies were executed, any remarks bordering upon the closely critical would be manifestly unjust. The capacity, location, and condition of the regimental armory are the chief disadvantages with which the 47th is compelled to struggle. These remedied, and its success must be ample and assured. The excellent condition of the arms of this regiment de-

serves special mention. The Armorer Mr. Thomas Godfrey, formerly of the 7th, has a reputation for industry and skill second to none in the State. After the ceremonies, an interesting occurrence was the presentation to Private Fred. Backofen, Co. G, of the Veteran Association Badge won by him at Creedmoor during the year. He is evidently the "crack shot" of the 47th, as he wears the Union Metallic Cartridge Co's. Badge, and has been twice a winner in the de Peyster contest. Presentation speech was made by Gen. Meserole on behalf of the Veteran Association, and the sentiments expressed by this gentleman were warmly applauded by guests and regiment. A social hour in which music and dancing were chief features closed the evening. In 1875 this regiment mustered present 357, absent 91, which compared with 1876 shows a decrease in present of 27 and a loss in the aggregate of 7. The official return as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	3	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	2	6
Band.....	30	—	30
A.....	39	6	45
B.....	37	9	46
C.....	22	10	32
D.....	31	19	50
E.....	27	12	39
F.....	31	5	36
G.....	41	20	61
H.....	23	15	38
I.....	38	10	48
Aggregate.....	330	111	441

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The annual inspection and muster of this command took place on the evening of the 25th instant, at its spacious and well appointed armory on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. Adjutant's call was sounded soon after the hour announced for the ceremony, eight o'clock, and line formed in good order under the direction of Col. Rodney C. Ward, commanding. Exercise in the Manual of Arms with closed ranks was executed with remarkable precision and unity. Review followed this, which was received by Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding 11th Brigade, who was present with his staff. After the Colonel had given the first command, "Prepare for Review," it was found necessary to change somewhat the position of the Fourth Division. This caused a slight delay, which by forethought might have been avoided. The march past was as near to perfection as the best friends of the regiment could wish or hope for—but distance was lost in changing from column of companies to column of four.

The inspection and muster were made by Major James E. Hayes, Inspector, 11th Brigade. Dress, arms and equipments were found to be in satisfactory condition. The company rooms attached to this armory are in point of finish and furnishing, marvels of elegance and convenience. The Adjutant, John B. Frothingham, is justly proud of the regimental books of record. The descriptive book, both for convenience of arrangement and completeness of detail, is the best we ever saw. An hour's association with the Twenty-third, would convince any careful observer that there exists among its officers, that harmony and unity of purpose, and among its men that intelligent enthusiasm, which in any organization is essential to success.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.....	3	—	3
Staff.....	7	—	7
N. C. S.....	7	—	7
Band.....	35	—	35
A.....	109	7	116
B.....	72	5	77
C.....	65	6	71
D.....	48	10	58
E.....	48	8	56
F.....	48	5	53
G.....	67	3	70
H.....	61	9	70
Aggregate.....	590	53	643

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The annual parade, review, and muster took place at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 5. The weather was exceedingly unpropitious—raining at times violently. On this account the number of absentees was greatly augmented. The review took place in front of the arsenal, and the companies were mustered indoors. The following table shows the strength of the 54th:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S., N. C. staff and band.....	58	1	59
A.....	36	9	45
B.....	52	9	61
C.....	30	17	47
D.....	53	6	59
E.....	42	25	67
F.....	34	23	57
G.....	42	21	63
H.....	42	15	57
I.....	47	14	61
K.....	32	17	49
Total.....	468	157	625

In 1875 this regiment had 497 present, 146 absent (23 per cent.). This year out of an aggregate of 625 men 25 per cent. were absent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MILITIA NOTES.—Co. K, 5th regiment, Cambridge City Guard, Capt. W. L. B. Robinson, held their annual parade, Oct. 21, and occupied a portion of the day, closing with a dinner, at which the 1st and 2d prizes, a live calf and a live pig, were awarded amid much amusement.

The fiftieth anniversary of Co. D, 1st Battalion of Cavalry, Roxbury Horse Guard, was observed on Wednesday, Oct. 25. The company left the armory, Bacon Hall, at 9.45 A. M., headed by the Chelsea Band, sixteen pieces, and accompanied by Major Dexter H. Follett and staff, with past commanders of the company. After a review by Major Follett and staff, and dress parade, line was formed and march to the armory, for dinner at 4.30 P. M. In the evening was held a military levee, at which Governor Rice and staff, Generals Moore and Sutton, Ex-Governor Gaston, General Horace Binney Sargent, and other invited guests were present.

The 15th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers held their tenth annual reunion in Grand Army Hall, in Worcester, on Saturday, Oct. 21, being the day on which the battle of Ball's Bluff was fought.

NEW JERSEY.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The annual review of the 2d Brigade New Jersey National Guard took place at the Centennial grounds Oct. 20. Governor Bedle was present. The line was formed at 4 P. M. The reviewing stand was in front of the New Jersey State Building, and the reviewing party, composed of Governor Bedle, Adj.-Gen. Stryker, Inspector Gen. Fay, Controller Banyon, Assistant Controller Anderson, and Col. Stratton, of Gen. Mot's staff, passed in good style, and Gen. De Hart and staff took their proper position near the reviewing personage. First came a battalion of cavalry under command of Capt. E. S. McIlvaine; then followed the 7th regiment, under Col. Angell, fifteen files, presenting a good front, and stepping well; the 3d regiment, under Col. Morrill, followed, and they divided the honors of the day with the 6th, which came next. The 3d

presented good ranks, twenty files, keeping their distances well, and the officers saluted properly; a portion of the regiment had red blankets, one company none at all, and the remainder marched with gray blankets. The 6th regiment, Gen. Sewell, carried off the palm. Their alignments were good, and they moved with a swinging step, which was very precise. There were twenty-five hundred men in line, and New Jersey has nothing to be ashamed of in the size and generally good physique of these troops.

RHODE ISLAND.

ANNUAL MUSTER.—On Wednesday, October 18, the muster of the division of the Rhode Island militia took place at Providence, on Dexter training ground, and the fields near at hand. Although orders were issued for the division to assemble at 9 A. M., it was not until 10:15 that both brigades were on the field. The 1st Brigade, Gen. Thomas W. Chase commanding, assembled on the Messer street lot, while the 2d Brigade, Gen. F. Miller, marched from Exchange Place to the camp as a brigade. This occasioned considerable delay, and used valuable time that might have been used to advantage on the drill ground. Division and brigade headquarters tents were pitched on the southerly portion of the field, while the battalion tents were well pitched on the western border. The camp was named after that noble son of Rhode Island, Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Lieut.-Col. Elisha Dyer was detailed officer of the day, and Major Henry Joslin officer of the guard, both officers performing their duty in a highly creditable manner. It is to be very much regretted that guard mounting was omitted, as this is the only day in the year which offers opportunity for the cavalry to mount guard. A company from the 1st Battalion of Cavalry was detailed for the guard, and the duty was performed in a more creditable manner than ever before, although many on post so far forgot themselves as to allow officers to pass without being saluted; perhaps a little thing in itself, but of vast importance when the effect it has upon discipline is considered. Muster and inspection having been finished, battalion commanders had a little time to exercise their commands in battalion drill, when about 12 M. the Governor and staff arrived. As the commander-in-chief approached the entrance to camp, the guard was promptly "turned out," and Major Goff, in command of battalion light artillery, had given his orders and placed his battery in such a good position, that the salute was well fired and battery limbered, and in their position, as the Governor approached the left of the division, which was drawn up in line. As the Governor and personal and general staff rode along the line to Major Gen. Walker's headquarters, the brigades came to present in good style and stood firm. At 12:15 P. M. the line was dismissed for dinner, which was amply provided and well served by Mr. Tillinghust. The Governor and staff enjoyed the hospitality of Gen. Wm. R. Walker. At 2:30 the division was formed in line of masses for review, and arms presented, and salutes given in good style. The change direction to the left was well executed, and wheeling distance well taken. The companies passed well, and the wheelings generally well executed. The Slocum Light Guard, the F. L. Infantry, and the Westerly Rifles and Warren Artillery were among those companies most marked for steadiness and general excellence. Soon after review the division marched from the field through the principal streets of Providence. The division never appeared so well, and great praise is due the division brigade and all commanders, as well as to each individual man, for the successful issue of the day. The parade was witnessed by many thousand people, who may well be proud of their citizen soldiery, almost the entire expense of which is borne by the officers and members of the several battalions, and it is to be hoped that our wise legislators in the future will look with more favor upon this important use of the States service.

CALIFORNIA.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. William R. Smedburg, captain U. S. A. (retired), is spoken of as the next colonel of the 2d regiment, N. G. California. Col. Smedburg is one of the most popular and gallant officers of the Army, was formerly of the 7th New York, and possesses the qualifications which would raise any regiment he commanded to a first place in point of efficiency and discipline.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 3d regiment, N. G., California, paraded on Sunday, Oct. 8, in honor of the Centennial of the San Francisco Mission.

—A RIFLE match was held at Pine Grove Landing, Poulney Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 25, the prize being a Remington Creedmoor rifle, 15 shots, 500 yards. A turkey shoot followed the next day.

—JOHN M'DADE, the marker at Creedmoor who lost an eye in the discharge of his duty sometime since, has received \$35 from the 13th regiment as the first instalment of a subscription for his benefit which has been started in 1st Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.

—QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT A. C. Baxter, 8th regiment (N. Y.) has been tendered the position of second lieutenant in Co. G. The regiment will give a series of concerts during the coming winter, on a grand scale with its new band. Captain Kennedy was presented with a handsome silver service by the members of his company on Thursday evening, Oct. 19.

—The last quarterly meeting held at the armory of the Washington Grey Cavalry on Tuesday, October 17, Sergeant David Wilson, captain of the team of this troop in the late fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, received a pair of gold sleeve-buttons from the team in recognition of his services.

—Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., gives notice to all life members N. R. A., except those who have purchased the gold badges, that the new card badges are ready and will be exchanged at the office for the old style. After January 1, 1877 only the new card will be available for admission to the range.

—OCTOBER 24, George Miller, twenty years of age, employed as rifle target marker for the Worcester (Mass.) Sportsman's Club, mistook the report of a shot-gun in the woods near for that of a rifle, and stepped in front of the target in time to receive a bullet through the left breast. Death resulted in about ten minutes.

—THE Boston Cadets celebrated the 135th anniversary of their organization, Oct. 19. The battalion in command of Lieut.-Col. Edmands, numbered about 125, and their handsome uniforms attracted quite a crowd of spectators. Baldwin's Brigade Band headed the procession.

—THE committee having in charge the movement to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of White Plains have issued an address to the people of Westchester county, requesting their co-operation on the occasion. The celebration will take place on Chatterton Hill on the 28th Oct., and Hon. Clarkson N. Potter has consented to deliver the oration.

—At a church fair in Barclay street, New York, Oct. 19, a rifle match was made between a number of the young ladies of the parish. There were four teams—the American, Irish, Canadian, and the Independent, consisting of four "marks women," each being allowed four shots at 15 yards with a heavy rifle. Miss O'Hara, of the Irish team, won the first prize, a silver cake basket, with a score of 37.

—In re James Perault, a member of the 7th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., who was dismissed for non payment of fines, and who was subsequently restored to his former status by the Supreme Court on the ground of illegality and irregularity in the form of his dismissal, application was made Oct. 30 to Judge Barrett, for a mandamus to compel his company commander to give Perault a certificate of full service (including time absent), preparatory to his discharge. The court reserves its decision.

—THE Geiger Ball's-Eye Badge was taken in the sixth competition at Creedmoor Oct. 31 by Col. Farwell with a score of 306

to 190 by R. Rathbone, 189 by Homer Fisher, and 180 by G. L. Morse. H. p. s. 223. Col. Farwell has won it twice before; Maj. Fulton, L. Weber, and I. L. Allen once each. In the match for rapidity of firing which followed, J. E. Steison with the Winchester rifle made 35 shots, 32 hits, scoring 73; T. G. Bennett, Winchester, 30 shots, 17 hits, scoring 60; A. B. Van Huse, Ward-Barton, 36 shots, 16 hits, score 49; T. E. Addie, Winchester, 17 shots, 15 hits, score 45; W. Robertson, 19 shots, 11 hits, score 34.

—The following reminder of Colonial times will be interesting, as showing the way it used to be done 190 years ago:

Mr BENJAMIN LUCAS

You being a Training Soldier in the Company of Militia under the Command of Col George Watton, are hereby Required in his Majesty's Name, to appear at your Colour upon Tuesday the 2nd of March next, at the usual Place of Parade, on the second Beat of the Drum, with Arms complete, according to law; whereof you are not to fail; it being according to an Act of the Great and General Court of Admiralty, of this Province, requiring the same, upon Penalty of paying the sum of Twenty Pounds; for Non-appearance.

Plymo

February 28, 1757.

WM. TORNEY Sergt.

—A WRITER to the London Volunteer Service Gazette thus defines the status of an English militia man. The citizen who voluntarily elects to join the Volunteer force enjoys two totally distinct characters—civil and military. The former is his birth-right, the latter what he has been permitted to undertake. As a civilian, he has a perfect right to be his own master; as a Volunteer, he immediately becomes amenable to military law. Regarded as a civilian, he can in no way meddle with anything military; it is only in his capacity of Volunteer that he can exercise any military rights or powers with which he may have been entrusted. Hence it logically follows that whenever a Volunteer in any wise attempts to deal with the internal economy of his company or regiment he thereby relinquishes his civil and assumes his military character, and having done so, can he doubt that he is subject to "discipline?"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

W. B. says: I have noticed with admiration the manner in which you have reported the result of the rifle match at Creedmoor on the 13th and 14th Sept., and I write to you for the settlement of a bet which is outstanding since then, based upon the result of the Australian team and that of the Scotch. Wilkes says your gives the Scotch 3,063 and so does *Park, Field and Farm*. Your journal with many others can give me the correct answer? Also say whether Clark, of the Scotch team, made a bull's-eye or a centre on his thirteenth shot at 1,000 yards on the last day? ANSWER.—The official score of the Scotch was 3,063; Australian, 3,068. Clark, of the Scotch team, made a bull's-eye (5) on his thirteenth shot at 1,000 yards, second day.

J. E. B. (U. S. S. Michigan) asks: A man has served one enlistment of five years, at the expiration of that period he fails to re-enlist within thirty days; after remaining out two months he re-enlists, does he re-enter as a recruit, deriving no benefit from his first enlistment, or does he receive the same pay he was discharged at, viz: sixteen dollars, one dollar of which is retained? ANSWER.—He would only be entitled to \$15 per month (as of a first enlistment) unless the soldier can prove that in the course of his service he has once "re-enlisted" under the act of August 4, 1864. In the latter case he would be entitled to receive \$16 (\$1 retained) even although he had suffered more than one month to intervene between enlistments. And further, "men serving under a second, third, fourth, etc., enlistment, but who were never 're-enlisted' under the provisions of the act of August 4, 1864, will only be entitled to the pay provided in the 1st and 2nd section of the act of July 15, 1874 (viz: \$15 per month for first and second years, \$14 third year, \$15 fourth year, and \$16 fifth year), G. O. 51, A. G. O., 1872.

O. W. (New Britain) asks if it is customary or not for U. S. Cavalry to bring their sabres on a campaign or expedition. ANSWER.—Since the war cavalry, although ostensibly armed with sabres, have in certain scouts in the Indian country been permitted to leave them behind in quarters.

W. J. M.—1. At guard mount the adjutant compels the soldier to keep his piece up until he has passed it back to the first man on his left, the tactics saying that he should as soon as receiving it come to a carry. 2. Also, what does this mean. The manual says after showing how a movement is executed, that "this rule is general." Does it mean it can be changed, or not, as general means much? If it means it cannot be changed, then two-thirds of the book, which does not say general, can be changed. Ans.—1. Your interpretation of the tactics is correct. 2. This rule is general, marks certain fixed rules relating to the manual of arms, position of guides, the principles of wheelings, etc., and shows that the rule covers a great variety of tactical circumstances; each of these circumstances or occasions requires a special rule or its execution or observance. The majority of paragraphs in Upton's Tactics are special rules.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is now residing with his wife and children at Llanes, a little village of the Asturias, where the Count de Mendoza Cortina has offered him hospitality. This gentleman is proprietor of the mines of St. Luis de Potosi in Mexico, and it is through him that the mother-in-law of the Marshal receives the revenues from her Mexican estates. Bazaine has no fortune, and that of his wife was completely absorbed by the expenses of his trial, which the French Government rigorously exacted, even to the extent of seizing a cloak of the Marshal and a pair of his pantaloons to meet the balance due.

GENERAL MEREDITH READ, American Minister to Greece, has presented to the Department of State at Washington, through Hon. Hamilton Fish, an interesting and unique gift. The Archaeological Society of Athens, of which he is a member, has been engaged for some time in making excavations on the southern side of the Acropolis. The discoveries already reached, in many respects, surpass in importance those at Olympia. Besides the remains of three temples mentioned by Pausanias, numerous inscriptions and remains of ancient statues, evidently belonging to the Parthenon, have been found. But the most remarkable relic was discovered in the base of the southern wall of the Acropolis. It was nothing less than a treaty between the Athenians and Chalcedonians of the third year of the eighty-third Olympiad—446-445 B. C., engraved upon a large block of Pentelic marble several years before the Parthenon was commenced by the orders of Pericles. Not a letter is missing from this remarkable document. It completes a passage of Thucydides, and is referred to by Plutarch and Diodorus Siculus. Immediately after it was brought to light by the learned Secretary of the Society, M. Coumnanodis, General Read ordered a plaster cast to be taken of the size of the original. This was handsomely framed in a dark olive-wood case, with a door to preserve the inscription, and an appropriate dedication in gold letters. Our Minister then forwarded this unique copy of this most ancient diplomatic instrument as his personal gift to the Department of State at Washington.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MILITARY gymnasia are to be provided, the London *Standard* says, for the use of the troops at Kinsale and Tipperary.

ADVICES just received at London from Cape Coast Castle to Oct. 5, announce that the Dahomians are threatening Grandpopo. They have taken to adjacent villages, killing all the men, and carrying off eighty women and children.

THE command of the British troops in the East has been assigned to Major-General Sir Charles William Dunbar Staveley, K. C. B., an experienced Indian officer. General Staveley is the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General William Staveley, C. B., and was born in 1817. He was educated at the Naval and Military Academy, Edinburgh, and entered the army in 1835. He was made Colonel of the Forty-fourth foot in 1859, and was sent out to China in 1862 as a Brigadier-General in command. For several years previous to 1870 he was Commander of the Western District in India. He took a prominent part in the autumn manoeuvres of the British army.

THE English navy is apparently having its departmental troubles, and its "First Lord" comes in for some very plain animadversions from the *Saturday Review*, which are more likely to be true than when it tries its hand on Foreign Affairs: "The policy which Mr. Ward Hunt has unfortunately adopted of hushing up everything that goes wrong in the navy, and thus encouraging carelessness and blundering, continues to bear its natural fruits. One day it is the *Thunderer* which is blown up on a trial trip; soon after the *Alexandra* is disabled on a similar occasion by a weakness in the machinery which the contractors failed to detect; and now we have another case of breaking down on a trial trip. The following particulars are given in the *Times*: 'The *Shah*, unarmored corvette, Capt. Bedford, having received her powder and shot on board on Tuesday, at Spithead, left her anchorage yesterday morning, with topgallant masts down, for a six hours' continuous full-power trial of her machinery. After a short run the trial was brought to a premature conclusion by the giving out of the cross-head by which the connecting-rod of the after engine is fastened to the piston-rod. The defect will be readily repaired.' It may be expected that, if this sort of thing goes on, the navy itself will give out."

THE correspondent of the London *Times*, at Belgrade, writing on the 24th of September, says: "Prince Milan presented to a newly-raised Russian squadron of the Serbian army a banner which had come from Moscow, where it had been consecrated over the grave of St. Servius. The other day, on its being received in Belgrade, it was borne with much ceremony to the Cathedral, thence it was subsequently conveyed to the Konak or Palace of the Prince, and at noon yesterday his Highness formally presented it to a deputation of the officers, in order this evening or to-morrow morning they may carry it at the head of their squadron. It appears that this sacred banner is a facsimile of one under which the Russians won a great victory against the Tartars. It is of black silk, and has painted on it a representation of the head of our Saviour, over which there is a Greek cross, embroidered in gold braid. To the deputation which entered the palace the Prince said he hoped the squadron would fight as bravely under the banner he was then handing them as their countrymen had fought under the original banner. His Highness, attended by his staff, then walked out in front of the palace, where the squadron was drawn up on foot, as was also a battalion of the regular infantry of the Serbian small standing army. The battalion presented a very creditable appearance, and the Russian squadron is composed of a remarkably fine body of men, all of them seasoned soldiers. Many of them wore medals, and the captain who led them had on his breast no fewer than nine decorations. The Prince passed down the line. As he did so the troops presented arms, but raised no cry."

THE London *Times* has of late given much attention to military affairs, and in an editorial on Modern Tactics observes: The impression created on the minds of officers who have witnessed the German manoeuvres is chiefly the great stress which is laid upon steadiness. This is nothing new in the history of the German army, and we are somewhat anxious lest a most valuable truth should be so stated as to afford a handle for reactionary spirits in England. . . . It would be unfortunate if officers at home were to run away with the idea that the Germans are returning to heavy formations or stiff lines of attack. What they are about is simply the practice which has been pointed out and advocated continually in our columns, and which follows naturally from the principles of the Young English School of Tactics. Recognizing that modern firearms have rendered necessary an open order of attack and caused a certain amount of confusion to be inevitable, German officers set themselves to diminish that confusion as much as possible by teaching their men to cling together as closely as they can, and to rally rapidly and habitually if they have become mixed or scattered. It is of the utmost importance that this should be understood. The modern English school does not advocate, and has never advocated, looseness of drill or carelessness in any particular. Its mouthpieces have always said that the new order of fighting demands greater care and stricter discipline than the old one, and that if in manoeuvres commanders allow their men to escape from under their hand for a few moments, it must be designedly and with the intention of practising the art of rallying, or, in familiar words, "pulling themselves together." We have good reason to know that the rallying is practised by the Germans with as much assiduity as ordinary drills or rifle shooting. Another habit is also insisted on, and we should be glad to see it brought thoroughly into use in Eng-

land. The breech-loader is a power and a temptation—a power inasmuch as it intensifies the shooting power of a body of men in any given time at a crisis; a temptation because the possibility of rapid firing may lead to reckless expenditure of ammunition. The French have always been charged with this fault, and we are much mistaken if there is not some danger that it may steal into our army. Do our infantry soldiers ever fire into a wood without seeing an enemy in it? Or at an enemy in the wood without careful aim? If so, they may be sure they are entering on a path of danger, and should be sternly checked by their officers. The habit is a mark of unsteadiness in what the Germans call "fire discipline," and shows that the men are out of hand. We repeat an old tale when we explain that German officers impress steadiness in this respect by forbidding the men to fire without definite orders. Frequently a non-commissioned or even commissioned officer walks behind the line and touches this or that man, who immediately raises his piece and fires without disturbing the rest. Volley-firing is also much practised. All this tends to steady the nerves of the soldiers, and brings their minds in contact with and under the government of the minds of their officers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Standard*, with the Turkish army, writes as follows: "Now that a large portion of the troops have crossed down to the valley, where there is plenty of room for drill, the officers are making the most of their time to get the men into shape. I was for three hours this morning watching them at work, and I must own that I never saw anything worse. A militia regiment that had not been out for three years would, in a fortnight, be equal in drill to the best of the troops here. As to the newly joined battalions of volunteers, they are ignorant of the rudiments of drill, and it may be said that all they as yet know of a soldier's duty is that they are to load and fire at an enemy and charge with the bayonet when ordered to do so. The old regiments are employed in skirmishing drill, but unfortunately were all working in companies instead of battalions. After seeing them at work I am convinced that the Turks can never attack in skirmishing order, but must either go at the enemy in compact battalions or in pell-mell rush, for anything more ridiculous and meaningless than the skirmishing I never witnessed. The company, generally about 85 strong, leisurely drew out into a long line with at least five paces between each file. Then they advanced or rather sauntered forward, sometimes firing. Occasionally the line lay down, and then it would get up and retire at the same pace, the whole being varied by occasional movements to the right or left in long Indian file. As to quickness of movement, the expediency of taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, of lying down to fire, and advancing with quick rushes or by alternate sections, of all these things the Turk remains in profound ignorance; his whole attention is directed to keeping his intervals accurately, and his line correct. He does, indeed, leave them in case of a sudden attack of cavalry. He must form a group, with three of his comrades, or, if more time be given, three of these groups close up into a little rallying square. With this exception, the whole of the skirmishing drill, as taught to him, is rather worse than useless. In no conceivable case could a single company advance to the attack of a position in a line 400 yards wide, still less could do so at a leisurely walk. I hope that I shall see some battalion skirmishing before leaving here, for if it at all resembles the company drill it must be a strange and wonderful business. The Turkish artillery is well horsed. All the horses are Hungarian, these being more powerful than any of the Turkish breeds. The harness and equipments are rough, but the men seem to understand their work. The cavalry appears to me to be fairly good; the horses are hardy, and fully as heavy as our own cavalry horses, but the uniform, alike for infantry, cavalry and artillery, gives to both the last named arms a slovenly and untidy appearance. I am likely to have further opportunity of watching the drill of the troops here, for up to this evening I do not hear so much as a whisper of any probability of an early move."

THE Averill Paint Co. again call the attention, in our advertising columns, to their ready mixed or prepared paints, which are highly commended by those who have used them. Over four hundred thousand houses have been painted with the Averill paint, among which are many of the finest residences. For beauty and durability the paints are unequalled, the company having received the only award granted for mixed or prepared paints by the Centennial Exposition.

CIGARS by mail. See adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

Druggists say that the sale of Dick's Tasteless Medicines is increasing rapidly.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware, 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

BIRTHS.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 13, 1876, to the wife of Lieut.-Commander George W. Wood, U. S. N., a daughter.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

RICE.—At Cambridge, on 23d inst., CHARLES D. RICE, 32 years, 11 months.

WALKER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, October 16, of diphtheria, CHARLES HOBART, youngest son of Lizzie M. and Major John H. Walker, U. S. Army, aged 5 years, 4 months and 15 days.

4. The General and Special Orders and Circulars issued by the War and Navy Departments and through the Headquarters of the Army. Also the General Court-martial Orders, and orders from the different Departments of the Government affecting the Army and Navy.

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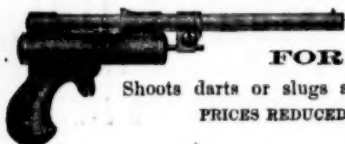
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PRICES REDUCED:—Black, from \$5 to \$3.

Nickel, " 6 " 4.

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Each Pistol is put up in a neat box, with 6 Darts, 100 Slugs, 6 Targets, Ramrod, Claw, Wrench, and Skeleton Gunstock.

Army Officers, Riflemen, Sportsmen, and all desirous of becoming expert shots, will find in Pope's Rifle Air Pistol an opportunity to practice Rifle shooting in the privacy of their own rooms (without annoyance to occupants of rooms adjoining), and in a short time become sharpshooters.

Recommended by Gen. W. T. Sherman and other Army Officers.

atol and Target sent by Express C. O. D., or by mail on receipt of price and 35 cts. postage each.



Favorite Cigarette Roller.

Compact, simple, practical, and appreciated by Smokers.

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No. 1... 2 1/4 in. long... 50 cents... 75 cents... \$1.00

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

FRED. JULIUS KALDENBERG has removed his factory to the Buildings 117 Fulton St., through to 44 Ann St., 3 doors below Nassau. Manufacturer of Meerschaum Goods, Amber Mouth-pieces, Jewelry, etc.

Brier Root Pipes of all kind. Imported Russian Cigarettes, Turkish and American Tobaccos.

Stores, { 117 Fulton St., 3 doors below Nassau.
6 Astor House, opposite New Post-office, and Cor. John and Nassau sts.
Repairing, Boiling, Mounting, etc., etc. Circulars sent on application. Post Office Box 91, N. Y.
Grand Display of Pipes and Ambers in the Main Building, Centre of South Avenue, P. 66,
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS.

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BRANDS.—Diamond Grain Falcon Ducking, Western, Sporting and Ducking. Also, Mining and Blasting Powders.

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